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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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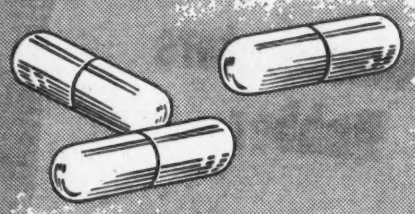

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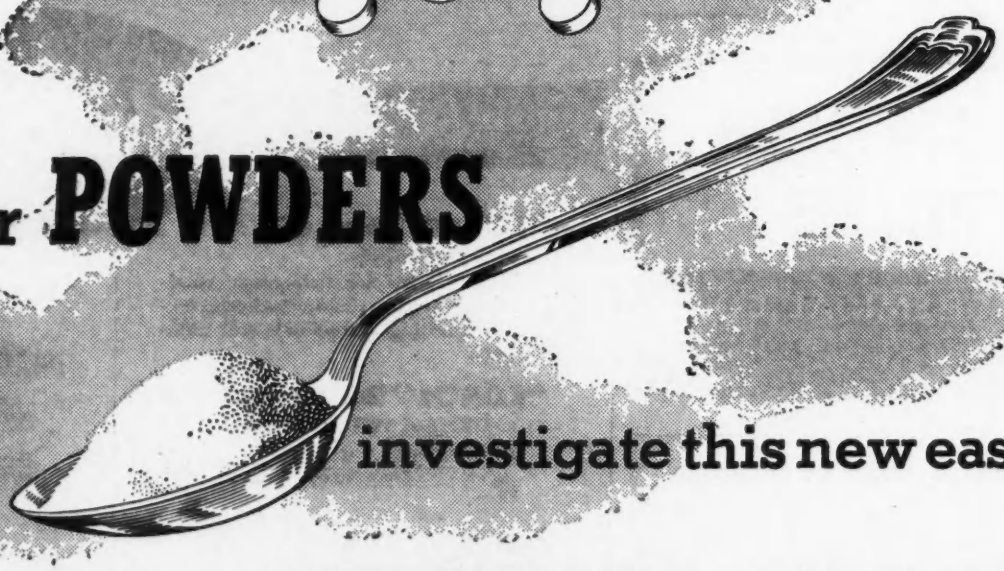

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SEP 22 1952

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Tin Controls to Stand, Paint Industry Hears

Despite recent revision of the order affecting tin and terneplate, controls on tin must be continued until supplies coming into the country are sufficient to meet the needs of many small consumers, the National Production Authority told the paint industry advisory committee last week.

However, NPA said, larger supplies of tin are being received and further revision and eventual revocation of NPA's order M-24 covering tin and terneplate is in prospect in the not too distant future, probably six months or less.

NPA announced that a proposed "housekeeping" amendment to order M-25, covering cans, is being considered. The proposed amendment would permit the use of .25-pound tinplate wherever it is necessary to solder a metal can, thereby affording a measure of relief to paint manufacturers who are presently required to use black plate as a paint container.

Black Plate Cans

The proposed amendment also would permit suppliers of black plate cans to furnish such cans to users until their present inventories are consumed. NPA told the committee that can manufacturers' inventories are expected to beat the lowest level in history by October 1 and that the amount of black plate which would have to be worked off out of inventory will not be large. Until steel supplies come into balance, nothing can be done without re-

—*Continued on page 32*

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Several more certificates of necessity authorizing accelerated amortization of new plants and facilities producing products in the area of the chemcial industry were issued during the period September 4 to 10 by the Defense Production Administration. They were as follows:—

Antitoxins and biologicals—Wyetn, Inc., Marietta, Pa., $307,519 certified and 45 percent allowed for rapid amortization.

Coaltar chemicals—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio, $1,516,000 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Cyclohexane concentrate—Phillips Petroleum Company, Phillips, Tex., $145,900 certified on one portion of the project and 50 percent allowed, $731,000 certified on another portion and 65 percent allowed.

Elemental phosphorus and dicalcium phosphate—Shea Chemical Corporation Columbia, Tenn., $2,054,530 certified on one portion of the project and 45 percent allowed; $331,684 certified on another portion and 40 percent allowed.

Vaccines and antitoxine—National Drug Company, Swiftwater, Pa., $83,314 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Sulphur Export Quotas Kept at Present Levels

Fourth quarter export quotas for crude and refined sulphur have been set at 232,500 tons and 7,500 long tons, respectively, by the Office of International Trade. These quotas are the same as for the third quarter and bring the total 1952 quota of refined sulphur to 30,000 long tons, the same as in 1951. Total crude sulphur quotas for 1952 amount to 930,000 long tons, 40,000 tons less than in 1951.

The export quota for crude sulphur and the country distribution thereof is consistent with the world distribution of sulphur proposed by the sulphur committee of the International Materials Conference, OIT said.

Because license applications received for refined sulphur against the third quarter quota did not completely use certain country quotas, OIT said it had revised the country distribution as originally announced for the third quarter so that the full 7,500 ton quota would be used. These changes have been reflected in the fourth quarter country distribution of refined sudphur.

Sulphur Order Revocation Now Under Study by NPA

Dr. George E. Holbrook, director of the National Production Authority's chemical division, said last week that study is being given to possible relaxation or revocation of the control order on sulphur, M-69, but no action will be taken without prior consultation with industry. A meeting of the sulphur producers industry advisory committee is contemplated this fall, but no date has been scheduled as yet.

The sulphur study is part of the overall and continuing survey by NPA of the materials supply situation generally, although, he added, it must be added that greater emphasis is being placed upon it now because of indicated easier supplies. The situation both here and abroad is under review.

The sulphur order limits the use of the material to 90 percent of the 1950 usage. A month ago NPA reflected the improved supply picture by revoking the sulphuric acid supply order, M-94, and amending the sulphur order to raise the inventory limit from a twenty-five-day to a sixty-day supply (OPD, 8/25/52).

OPS Adopts New Streamlined Earnings Standard Procedure

Details of a faster procedure by which an industry with impaired earnings can qualify more promptly for higher ceilings under the OPS industry earnings standard were announced September 16 by the Office of Price Stabilization. No change in the standard itself is involved.

The new approach is intended to reduce materially the time required to make the studies needed to justify a ceiling price increase under the industry earnings standard, OPS said. It is anticipated increased use will be made of the industry earnings standard as a result of increased industrial costs, including wages, materials and freight rates.

The OPS industry earnings standard was established by the Economic Stabilization Agency in April, 1951, as an interpretation of the requirements of the Defense Production Act that ceilings be fair and equitable. It provides that an industry whose earnings before taxes based on net worth are less than 85 percent of the average earnings of the best three out of four years from 1946 to 1949, is entitled to apply for higher ceilings in order to bring earnings up to that level.

Because OPS has been having difficulty in obtaining promptly necessary data to determine the required adjustments in ceilings, the agency last week issued General Overriding Regulation 37. The new ruling formally sets forth the authority under the defense production act and the manner in which the price director may require reports from industry, including information necessary to carry out industry earnings standard surveys. Where appropriate, letter orders will be issued, OPS said.

The new procedure involves three major changes. Firstly, internal administrative procedure has been greatly simplified, with responsibility for each step of the operation reassigned and the number of internal policy clearances required reduced. Clearance of survey plans will be expedited. Finally, the type of information required has been reduced to a minimum, and the use of special forms will be largely eliminated.

McDonald Succeeds Fowler As Administrator of NPA

Richard A. McDonald was elevated to the post of administrator of the National Production Authority by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer September 15. Mr. McDonald, who is on leave as chairman of the executive committee of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, joined NPA in February and for the past month has been serving as acting deputy administrator.

He succeeded Henry H. Fowler, who gave up his NPA post upon being named director of the Office of Defense Mobilization by President Truman. Mr. Fowler continues as administrator of the Defense Production Administration.

Labeling Scheme for Hazardous Chemicals Given by Int'l Group

A plan for labeling hazardous and dangerous chemicals and other articles that would have uniform application throughout the world as a means of providing greater safety in the handling of these products has been drawn up by the International Labor Organization and was presented to the chemical committee of that agency at its meeting in Geneva last week.

If the proposal is approved, the recommendations may lead to the formulation of international regulations on the labeling of dangerous substances, ILO said. It could not be immediately ascertained what effect such action might have on the system of labeling that is followed in this country, but it is thought that it would compel changes in our regulations to make them conform.

Unless such changes were made, shippers conceivably would have to have two sets of labels on hand for use, depending on whether the article remains in domestic trade or enters the export market. On the other hand, adoption of international standards would relieve exporters of some of the difficulty they now face in labeling products to conform to the requirements of the country of destination which quite often varies from country to country.

Symbols System Proposed

The labeling of explosives and other dangerous articles presently is subject to the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which in turn largely follows the recommendations made by the chemical industry through its label and precautionary information committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association. From the brief outline of the ILO report, available through the Washington branch of ILO, it would appear that the chief differences between the ILO recommendations and labels in use in this country exists in the ILO suggestion that symbols be used to denote the type of hazards.

The ILO study said that there have been accidents involving even highly qualified chemical workers because containers of dangerous substances either were not labeled or because the labels were not understood or did not accurately describe the hazards to be guarded against. Pointing out that at present there is no uniform world-wide system either of classifying or labeling substances, the report suggested:—

Five Groupings Suggested

1. That they be grouped, according to the predominent danger involved, into five main categories—explosive, inflammable, toxic, corrosive, and radioactive.

2. That simple but strikingly designed wordless labels be used so that even illiterate workers could understand them.

The study suggested the following designs for the five categories:— An exploding grenade for explosive substances, a lighted match for inflammable substances, a skull for toxic substances, a corroded hand for corrosive substances, and a skull and crossbones against a radiant "R" for radioactive substances. The proposed labels are rectangular, in white and orange.

The study was prepared for the meeting of the ILO chemical committee which opened its session September 9 and was scheduled to conclude September 20.

Coal Chemicals Price Relief Discussion Held

Members of the coal chemicals industry advisory committee met September 16 with officials of the Office of Price Stabilization to discuss the possibility of price relief to cover cost increases already incurred by the industry and others anticipated for the near future. It was suggested that operational information be furnished by the industry to OPS as a basis for a study to determine if price relief is warranted and, if so, to what extent.

Committee members explained that selection of a representative of the cokeoven operators is complicated by the multiline character of the industry. Some producers are engaged primarily in steel production, others are public utilities, and a third group consists of merchant cokeoven operators, it was pointed out.

Members reported that the rising cost of fuel oil has impelled several producers of coal chemicals to use their tar instead of oil for firing open hearth furnaces. They said that because such a conversion process involves considerable expense, tar production diverted to furnace firing is likely to be lost permanently to chemical use. It was also explained that labor rates in cokeoven operations follow generally the pattern of the recent steel wage settlement because of the integrated character of the industry and the proximity of cokeovens to steel plants.

The committee was informed that OPS would consider an industry earnings study of the merchant coke producers' situation in order to determine the need for price relief and that, if the evidence showed substantial similarity of cokeoven operations among the various types of firms involved, such a study might provide a basis for decision on relief for all members of the industry.

Cryolite Use Controls Are Changed by NPA

All consumers of cryolite, except producers of primary aluminum and of insecticide grade cryolite, are permitted to use up to 125 percent of their actual first quarter 1952 consumption of cryolite in any calendar quarter starting with the fourth quarter of 1952 under an amendment to National Production Authority order M-99, effective October 1.

Inventory limitations to these users also are raised from a thirty to forty-five day supply and they are permitted to hold inventory up to 50 percent of their quarterly use or up to 1,500 pounds, whichever is greater, but not in excess of twice the amount any such user is authorized to use in any calendar quarter.

Producers of primary aluminum and insecticide grade cryolite must obtain allocations from NPA on letter-applications and as heretofore purchases of cryolite for export also are to be made only upon authorization by NPA.

Under the amendment to M-99, control on cryolite, other than on those specified producers and exports, is changed from the present monthly restriction to a quarterly use limitation. Other changes made include:—(1) Quarterly reports from users of cryolite, other than purchasers of insecticide grade cryolite for their own use as insecticides; (2) certifications on all purchases; (3) exemption from the order of low grade natural cryolite, known as "Raymond Mill Dust," and (4) exemptions to small users of 100 pounds during each calendar quarter.

SDPA Top Post to Horne

John E. Horne was named administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration September 15 by President Truman, succeeding Telford Taylor who has resigned to return to private industry. Mr. Horne has been deputy administrator of the agency.

Magnesium Export Quota Placed at 150,000 Pounds

Licensing action has begun on third quarter applications for export of magnesium metal in all forms, the Office of International Trade announced September 19. A total of 150,000 pounds will be available in the third quarter for licensing for normal commercial uses.

Processing of applications for third quarter licensing of magnesium metal had been held up pending an inter-agency study of the rapidly mounting demand from foreign areas for this strategic material. Applications for licenses to export in excess of 10,000,000 pounds are pending.

Oil Bids Asked by Navy

The Navy department will receive sealed bids up to 10 a.m., PST, October 1 for the purchase of royalty oil from well No. X55-30R in the Carneros Zone of the Naval Petroleum Reserve, Elk Hills, Calif. The oil will be available during a period of testing of the well, which may run for about six months, but in no event for more than a year.

MCA to Act as Guide To PHS on Labeling

Agreements between the Public Health Service and certain manufacturers of hazardous chemicals respecting the labeling of such products with cautionary statements have been abrogated by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele and hereafter the labeling standards of the Manufacturing Chemists Association will be followed.

The action, which was taken several weeks ago and formalized in an announcement from Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, September 16, is in the interest of great uniformity in the labeling of chemical products and elimination of some confusion which now exists by reason of differences between the individual agreements and the MCA standards.

The agreements provided for specific labeling of certain hazardous chemicals and were entered into between the manufacturers and PHS in the early 1930's when there was no general pattern of precautionary labeling. They covered methanol, carbon tetrachloride and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, carbon disulphide, anilin, benzene, and chlorinated naphthalenes, diphenyls and diphenyl oxides.

Increased Use Cited

Since that time, Dr. Scheele explained, the use of potentially hazardous chemicals has greatly increased, and many new products not covered by the agreements have been introduced. It is therefore necessary to reappraise current needs and to take new steps to meet today's problems, he added.

To carry the program forward and stimulate uniform labeling of chemical products, the chemical products agreements committee, which is the administrative overseer of the agreements, is being reactivated by PHS to work with the MCA. Members of MCA will be placed on the committee.

Commending the work of the association through its labels and precautionary information committee (LAPIC), Dr. Scheele indicated that the Public Health Service endorses the principles of labeling as set forth in part I of manual L-I, "Warning Labels," published by the association.

Need for Uniform Labeling

"The identification of potentially hazardous materials through proper, uniform labels is vital to the public health," Dr. Scheele stressed. "State regulatory agencies have been looking to the Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Public Health Service for the development of guides. Through the reactivation of a Public Health Service advisory committe to the Manufacturing Chemists Association and other agencies, we hope to provide effective safeguards where they are needed."

This labeling program, Dr. Scheele indicated, has been developed for bulk packages of chemicals intended for commercial use and in no way affects the provisions of the federal caustic poison act, which applies to some caustic and corrosive chemicals intended for household use, or to the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, which requires adequate warnings on the labels of all drugs.

Italy, Japan and Sweden Join IMC Metals Group

Italy, Japan and Sweden have accepted invitations to be represented on the manganese-nickel-cobalt committee of the International Materials Conference. This brings to fourteen the number of countries now represented on this committee. They are:—Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Serving as representative for Italy will be Alberto Baroni, director, Nickel Information Center, Milan, Italy. Ryuji Takeuchi, Minister Plenipotentiary, will represent Japan, while Hubert de Besche, economic counselor, will be the Swedish representative.

Arner Names Schum Assistant to President

Howard F. Schum has been appointed to the newly-created post of assistant to the president of the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y. His former position as purchasing director will be jointly taken over by Miss Florence Pellman, who will be purchasing agent in charge of supplies and equipment, and Miss Mildred McCollum, who will be in charge of drug and chemical purchasing.

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Wyoming, Louisiana Oil Lands Put Up for Bids

Two offerings of public lands for leasing for oil and gas development were made by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, last week.

The first offer is eighty acres of Wyoming and Louisiana land to be leased under competitive bids to be received up to 1 p.m., EST, September 24, by the director of the bureau. The Wyoming land consists of forty acres in the known geologic structure of the Hamilton Dome field, approximately two miles west of Hamilton Dome, Hot Springs County. The other forty acres is in the known geologic structure of the Monroe Field, La., about ten miles northeast of Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La.

The second offer consists of more than 1,075 acres of Wyoming land to be leased under competitive bids received up to 1 p.m., EST, October 8. This land is being offered in seven parcels and is located in the known geologic structure of the Little Polecat Field, approximately six miles west of Deaver, Park County, Wyo.

Davison Names Graham Technical Service Head

Appointment of Burton W. Graham as director of technical service of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has been announced by D. N. Hauseman, vice-president. Mr. Graham was formerly assistant general sales manager, industrial chemical department, and is succeeded in that post by D. P. Barrett, formerly in charge of the company's New York sales office.

Mr. Graham came to Davison in 1944 from the Activated Aluminum Corporation of Baltimore. Mr. Barrett joined Davison in 1946.

Carnauba Wax Output Forecast at 13,200 Tons

Carnauba wax production in Brazil during the 1952-53 crop year is forecast at approximately 13,200 short tons if conditions remain favorable through the period of the second cuttings in December-January, according to Richard A. Godfrey, American Consulate, Fortaleza.

First cuttings began about mid-August and a yield at least average or better was in prospect, he said. Whether an effort is made to secure maximum production will depend to some degree on developments in the market. Production in the 1951-52 year amounted to about 12,300 tons.

The Banco de Brazil has commenced its financing operations as authorized by a decree of May 23, 1952. The ultimate extent of these operations has not yet been established nor can the full effect of the decree yet be accurately gauged. According to the trade, as of mid-August the bank had financed about 2,000 tons of wax, with almost three-fourths of this financing being done in the state of Piaui where the terms are somewhat more favorable. Exports of wax at that time were practically at a standstill.

Mr. Godfrey said that trade sources are still reluctant to comment on the ultimate effect of the financing of carnauba wax. There are still moderate stocks of possibly over 1,000 tons of wax which remain unfinanced and unsold. The financing decree limited the financing benefits to the crop gathered beginning in September 1951. It was reported that the bank will accept for financing only such wax as has been classified by the federal inspectors through September 30, 1952. Normally very little wax of the new crop appears on the market before October.

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Index Up Slightly

The overall OPD price index climbed 0.33 point during the last week. Advances in the heavy chemicals; oils, fats and waxes; botanicals, and essential oils markets outweighed reductions in the petroleum, coal chemicals, textile, protective coatings and agricultural chemicals markets.

The greatest advance was in the oils, fats and waxes market, which saw sizeable rises in copra, and coconut and peanut oils. Essential oils scored the next greatest gain, paced by increases in French neroli, Algerian geranium, sandalwood and Bourbon vetiver oils. Prominent in the botanicals market were advances in domestic peppermint leaves and senega root. Manganese dioxide represented the lone advance in the heavy chemicals section.

The petroleum market was featured by a single advance, occurring in natural gasoline in group 3. Dibutyl tartrate was the only reduction in the protective coatings section. The textile market featured drops in flake egg albumen and egg yolk. The coal chemicals market was without feature. Reductions in the agricultural chemicals market were in dried blood at Chicago and in tankage.

Except for twenty-seven changes in botanicals listed on page 67, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 2¼c. per lb. (72).
Copra, $10 per ton (76).
Gasoline, natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, ½c. per gal. (46).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Manganese dioxide, $5 per ton (38).
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, 1c. per lb. (55).
  whole, spray, 1c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, Pacific coast, ¾c. per lb. (76).
  New York, ¾c. per lb.
  Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
  refined, ½c. per lb.
  Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
  refind, ¼c. per lb.
Garlic, 75c. per oz. (69).
  Geranium, Algerian, $1.75 per lb. (69).
  Lavender flower, 30-32%, 10c. per lb. (69).
  Neroli, French, $60 per lb. (69).
  Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (76).
  Palm, ½c. to 1c. per lb. (76).
  Palmarosa, 35c. per lb. (69).
  Peanut, crude, 1¼c. per lb. (76).
  refined, 1¼c. per lb.
  Sandalwood, 75c. per lb. (69).
  Vetiver, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (69).
Wax, spermaceti, 1c. per lb. (76).
  Ylang ylang, Bourbon, extra, 25c. per lb. (69).
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb. (72).

Prices Reduced

Acid, creasylic, 50% above 210°C., 25c. per gal. (50).
  204° to 207°C., 15c. per gal.
  Tartaric, 5½c. per lb. (55).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Citronellol, 10c. per lb. (69).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (55).
Cream of tartar, 4½c. per lb. (55).
Dibutyl tartrate, 8c. per lb. (72).
Egg, albumen, flake, 5c. per lb. (45).
  Yolk, 2c per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, 10c. per lb. (55).
  Japanese, 5c. per lb.
  synthetic, 20c. per lb.
Oil, apricot kernel, 6c. per lb. (69).
  Bergamot, Italian, 25c. per lb. (69).
  Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb. (69).
  Lavender flower, 40-42%, 30c. per lb. (69).
  Lime, distilled, Mexican, 65c. per lb. (69).
  Olive, 5c. to 10c. per gal. (76).
  Rapeseed, ½c. per lb. (76).
  Tung, ½c. per lb. (76).
  Vetiver, Haitian, 40c. per lb. (69).
  Wormseed, 75c. per lb. (69).
Orthocresol, 24° to 29°C., 2½c. per gal. (50).
Rochelle salt, 4½c. per lb. (55).
Styrolyl acetate, 3c. per lb. (69).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (76).
Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Vitamin B_{12}, crystalline, $55 per gm. (55).
  oral, $25 per gm.
Wax, carnauba, crude No. 3, 1c. per lb. (76).
  refined, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
  Japan, 4c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

September 19, 1952	September 12, 1952	September 21, 1951
109.48	*109.11	116.61

* Revised.

Tanning, Finishing Services Price Controls Suspended

Leather tanning and finishing services, supplied under contract to manufacturers of shoes and other leather products, have been suspended from price controls, the Office of Price Stabilization announced September 16.

The OPS action (General Overriding Regulation 14, amendment 22) is in line with previous suspensions for sales of imported and domestic hides, skins and leather. The agency pointed out that conditions operating to hold hide and skin prices substantially below ceilings also affect the charges for services. Thus, it said, there is little likelihood that increased charges for tanning, finishing or currying services will raise prices of the finished product above the level of prices for the same leathers sold by tanneries. The suspension will be terminated when and if ceilings should be restored on hides, skins and leather, OPS added.

Mint Oil Output Boost Seen Likely This Year

This year's mint crop in Indiana, Michigan, Oregon and Washington is now expected to produce 2,394,000 pounds of oil, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 5 percent above the August 1 forecast and 21 percent more than the 1,986,000 pounds produced last year. The 1941-50 average production was 1,749,000 pounds.

Production of peppermint oil is currently estimated at 1,824,000 pounds, 6 percent above the August 1 forecast. The indicated 1952 production is 15 percent higher than last year's crop of 1,587,000 pounds and 35 percent above the 1941-50 average of 1,351,000 pounds. The increase over the August 1 forecast results from an increase of 600 acres for harvest in Washington as well as improved yield prospects in Indiana, Michigan and Washington. Weather conditions generally were favorable during August in all mint producing states.

Spearmint oil, produced in Indiana and Michigan, is also turning out better than was expected on August 1. Production is now estimated at 570,000 pounds, 43 percent above last year's production of 399,000 pounds and the ten-year average of 398,000 pounds.

The totals by states for the two crops are:—

Peppermint—Indiana, 10,800 acres planted this year, producing 346,000 pounds of oil for an average yield of thirty-two pounds per acre, compared with 12,500 acres planted last year, which produced 400,000 pounds for an average of thirty-two pounds per acre; Michigan, 9,000 acres, producing 243,000 pounds this year for an average of twenty-seven pounds per acre, compared with 10,000 acres last year, which produced 200,000 pounds for an average of twenty pounds per acre; Oregon, 15,000 acres, producing 675,000 pounds for an average of forty-five pounds per acre, compared with 14,000 acres last year, which produced 532,000 pounds for an average of thirty-eight pounds per acre, and Washington, 8,000 acres, producing 560,000 pounds for an average of seventy pounds per acre, compared with 7,000 acres last year, which produced 455,000 pounds for an average of sixty-five pounds per acre.

Spearmint—Indiana, 10,100 acres planted this year, producing 364,000 pounds of oil for an average of thirty-six pounds per acre, compared with 7,600 acres last year, which produced 258,000 pounds for an average of thirty-four pounds, and Michigan, 5,900 acres, producing 206,000 pounds of oil for an average of thirty-five pounds per acre, compared with 4,700 acres last year, which produced 141,000 pounds for an average of thirty pounds per acre.

Amer. Potash Elects Esberg

Alfred M. Esberg, vice-president of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, in charge of its Eston Chemicals Division, has been elected a director of the company. Mr. Esberg was one of the founders of Eston Chemicals, Inc., which became part of American Potash through merger last month.

Boston Varnish Vice-Pres.

Renshaw Smith, jr., has been elected executive vice-president and general manager of the Boston Varnish Company, Boston. Mr. Smith was associated with Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, from 1924 to 1951, rising to become vice-president and director of trade sales. He was most recently associated with Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J., as vice-president in charge of trade sales. He is a former president of both the New York and Boston Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Associations.

Germanium Hunt Planned By Pa. Coal & Coke Co.

An intensive hunt for germanium is being launched in the Appalachian coal region, it was announced last week by Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, Fairmont, W. Va. The company stated that it believes that coals in that area contain the mineral in commercial quantities, and that it has made plans for a cooperative survey of all mines and coal seams in the region in the hope of finding recoverable quantities of germanium.

Ranking with titanium and uranium as a rare and highly essential mineral, germanium is now in greatly increased demand because of its use in electronics. Grayish white in color, the metal in pure form is worth about $350 a pound, a figure that Pennsylvania Coal points out is going to make prospecting worthwhile.

Concentrations of germanium are found, it was said, in the organic matter of coals, generally in the top and bottom five inches of the seam. An investigation by the West Virginia Geological Survey revealed the presence of the metal in appreciable quantities in several of the coal seams in that state. Similar findings are hoped for elsewhere in the coal producing states of the Appalachian region.

Pennsylvania Coal announced that it is asking samples from the various coal mines operating in the Appalachian region.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The figure on the face of the pay envelope of the chemical industry worker only tells part of the story of what he gets in the way of remuneration for his services. Hidden away in the form of vacations with pay, sick leave, paid holidays, etc., is another 20.4 percent of the industry's payroll costs. These are what are known as "fringe benefits" which the unions are making special drives to extend.

The United States Chamber of Commerce recently conducted a cross-sectional survey of American industry to determine how important a factor "fringe benefits" have become in the costs of industry operations. The results are rather startling. The chamber found that on the basis of 736 companies surveyed, "fringe benefits" added another 31.5 cents to the payroll hour or an additional $644 per employee a year. And they are still going up. For 138 companies which took part in two previous surveys, these payments had jumped 66 percent in four years—from $410 to $681 per employee.

Measured against the average of all manufacturing groups, the chemical industry worker does quite well. He has another $725 a year added to his pay in the form of hidden benefits, or 34.2 cents a payroll hour. He is exceeded only by the workers in the petroleum refining industry, among the manufacturing group, and there, too, the factor should not be overlooked that many chemical manufacturers' union contracts are tied to the contracts in the refining industry. "Fringe benefits" in the petroleum refining industry amount to 22.5 percent of the total payroll and mean 46.4 cents per hour more or $975 a year per worker.

Most "fringe benefits" are voluntary. Only such benefits as unemployment and workmen's compensation, old-age and survivors' insurance and off-the-job disability insurance (in effect in four states and on the railroads) are required by law. The survey showed that legally required benefits amounted to only 3.5 percentage points of the 18.7 percent hidden cost of the payroll for all industry, while voluntary payments totaled 15.2 percentage points.

In the chemical industry where 20.4 percent is added to payroll costs by fringe benefits, 3.7 percent represented legally required payments and the remaining 16.7 percent was broken down as follows:—pensions and other agreed upon payments, 5.2 percent; paid rest periods, lunch periods, etc., 3.1 percent; payments for time not worked, 6 percent; profit-sharing payments, bonuses, etc., 2.4 percent.

Hospital Construction Program

The 1,000th hospital project to be completed under the hospital survey and construction act will be formally dedicated

—*Continued on page 36*

Chemical Needs of Grease Industry Surveyed by PAD

The Petroleum Administration for Defense has just completed and made public the results of a survey of the requirements of the grease industry for chemicals used in its production operations. The results, which cover lithium, barium, and lead compounds, and naphthenic acid, have been turned over to the National Production Authority.

The survey is based on data obtained from grease manufacturers last March and include actual consumption figures for the four chemicals for 1951 and estimated requirements for 1952 and 1953, as well as actual and estimated production of the four types of greases and end-uses.

Requirements of the industry for lithium hydroxide monohydrate in 1951 amounted to 831,036 pounds; in 1952 they are estimated as 1,676,717 pounds or an increase of 101.7 percent; and in 1953 they are estimated as 2,326,818 pounds, or 179.9 percent over 1951 consumption.

Lithium Compound Areas

These amounts of lithium compounds produced 54,123,732 pounds of grease in 1951 and are estimated to produce 102,441,060 pounds this year and 135,346,740 pounds in 1953. The end-use of the greases made with lithium hydroxide was shown as follows:—36 percent by industry in 1951 and 26.5 percent in 1952; 35 percent by agriculture in 1951 and 22.2 percent in 1952; 39 percent by service stations, passenger cars and other (including military) in 1951 and 51.3 percent in 1952.

Requirements for barium hydrates in 1951 amounted to 1,050,000 pounds; in 1952 they are estimated as 1,062,000 pounds, an increase of 1.3 percent; in 1953 they will drop to 990,000 pounds.

These amounts of barium hydrates produced 11,200,000 pounds of barium greases in 1951 and are estimated to produce 13,190,000 pounds in 1952 and 15,060,000 pounds in 1953. The end-use of the barium greases was shown as follows:—39.2 percent by industry in 1951 and 39.3 percent in 1952; 35.9 percent by agriculture and over-the-road transport in 1951 and 35.7 percent in 1952; 24.9 percent by service stations and passenger cars in 1951 and 25 percent in 1952.

Lead Compound Requirements

Requirements for lead compounds in 1951 amounted to 2,993,604 pounds, expressed as pounds of lead; in 1952 they

—*Continued on page 82*

Chlorophyll Output Started By Glidden on West Coast

Production of crude chlorophyll has been started by the Glidden Company at its flaxseed extraction plant in Buena Park, Calif., Dwight P. Joyce, president, disclosed last week. Mr. Joyce said Glidden is producing chlorophyll from alfalfa through a process developed by Dr. Percy L. Julian, director of research for Glidden's soya products division in Chicago.

"We have turned out first pilot quantities of chlorophyll with excellent results," he said. Mr. Joyce stressed that Glidden is producing only the basic chllorophyll from which the finished product is refined and said Dr. Julian's process is one which does not require any extensive modifications of the Buena Park facilities.

Strong Cobb Vice-President

M. M. Ricketts, former general manager of the pharmaceutical division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has been elected vice-president of Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Ricketts will become general manager of Strong Cobb's American Chlorophyll division in Lake Worth, Fla.

Chemical Gains Seen Heralding New Epoch

Chemical developments of recent years may herald a revolution more sweeping in its effects than the nineteenth century industrial revolution. Speaking before the 333rd meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board in New York last week, Maurice F. Crass, jr., secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, based this prediction on the vast and briskly competitive chemical expansion now in progress throughout the world.

"Man has finally succeeded in rearranging the fundamental molecules of matter to provide himself with an infinite series of synthetic and biological products serving almost every conceivable purpose," Mr. Crass said. Thus launched, the chemical age is unfolding with unparalleled rapidity.

In the United States, growth of chemical production since 1939 has been at a rate better than two and a half times that of all other production, Mr. Crass pointed out. In the last decade, sales of chemical and allied products have mushroomed from a total of $4,860,000,000 in 1940 to $18,500,000,000 in 1951, an increase of 280 percent.

Chemical Activity Abroad

In the meantime, he emphasized that foreign nations have not been idle, declaring, "In the United Kingdom, chemical exports exceeded all other categories of goods during 1951 totaling £142,690,000 ($403,817,000). Germany has come back strongly into world markets, with 1951 exports of chemicals totaling $502,000,000. With the industrial nations of the free world once again on a self-sustaining basis," he continued, "we can look forward to keen competition in our chemical trade."

Because wage rates in the European chemical industry run from one-fifth to one-third those of the United States, we are at a serious competitive disadvantage with respect to costs, Mr. Crass stated. Further, high concentration of the industry in Europe facilitates formation and operation of cartels to protect against foreign imports, even while our own tariffs have been reduced to the legal minimum. He said that two companies control 85 percent of production in the United Kingdom; in France, two companies control 95 percent; in Italy, two companies control 80 percent, and in Switzerland, three firms control 95 percent.

No Long-Range Materials Problems

On the other hand, Mr. Crass said, the American chemical industry faces none of the long-term raw material problems which confront other industrially developed nations of the free world. This fact is extremely important to national security "since no nation, however strong in other respects, can successfully wage an offensive or defensive war unless it has an integrated chemical industry," adding that "almost all the 7,000 chemicals in regular production in the United States funnel into the defense effort."

Mr. Crass attributed the tremendous growth of the industry here at home to large US expenditures for research. "In number of scientists and engineers employed in research," he said, "the industry leads all others." Research expenditures, he pointed out, total roughly 20 percent of the $1,100,000,000 spent by all US industry for this purpose. Moreover, he concluded, the investment in plant per production employee is high, being in the neighborhood of $30,000.

Bacteriostat for Deodorant Soap Offered by Monsanto

Commercial availability of an improved, non-irritating bacteriostat for deodorant soap and similar products was announced last week by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

A. T. Loeffler, development director of the company's organic chemicals division, reported that the new product, which will be sold under Monsanto's trademark "Actamer," is retained on the skin in the minute amount necessary to provide sustained effectiveness against the bacteria often responsible for body odors and for many skin disorders.

Controller hand-washing tests using soap containing very small percentages of Actamer showed a reduction of resident skin bacteria of more than 97.5 percent, it was said. It is expected that "Actamer" can be used not only in deodorant soaps but in shampoos, shaving creams and other cosmetics, and in pre-surgical scrubbing soap for hospitals.

Technically, the new product is 2,2'-thiobis (4,6-dichlorophenol), a white to light tan crystalline solid. Its stability is claimed to compare favorably with similar products.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.
American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, accounting section, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 27-29.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Cleveland and Carter hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, December 7-10.
American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Netherland-Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 20-22.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10.
American Standards Association, annual meeting Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.
American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10.
Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 3.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.
Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, annual convention, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 4.
Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., September 29-October 1.
Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 20-21.
Chemical Market Research Association, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Province of Quebec, Canada, September 25-26.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 7-9.
Combined Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-19.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 2-3.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.
Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.
National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13, 1953.
National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Henry W. Kiel Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., October 19-23.
National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Roney Plaza hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., November 19-21.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.
National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Ambassador and Ritz Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., September 29-October 1.
Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 30-November 1
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, October 28.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, October 8.

Gaseous Diffusion Unit To Be Run by Goodyear

The Atomic Energy Commission announced the selection last week of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company as operating contractor for its uranium-235 production plant soon to be built in Pike's County, Ohio. The facility will cost $1,219,000,000 and will be completed in four years. AEC said that Goodyear will put individual units of the gaseous diffusion plant in operation as they are completed. In assuming this operation, Goodyear officials will work closely with the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, operating contractor for the gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.

Parenteral Drug Meeting Set

The annual meeting of the Parenteral Drug Association will be held at the Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 30 to November 1. Scheduled for daily sessions are talks and discussions on various production, control and regulatory problems currently confronting the parenteral industry. An equipment and supplier exhibit is also planned. The annual reception and dinner will be held the evening of October 31. Non-members as well as members are invited to attend the meeting upon registration.

ACS National Meeting—

Chemistry Graduates Reported on Decline

Less than half as many chemists will be graduated from American colleges in 1953-54 as in 1949-50, when the total reached a peak of 10,794, it is revealed by an American Chemical Society survey made public last week at the society's 122nd national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J.

Based on data from 793 colleges, universities and institutes of technology, the survey indicates that the number of students receiving the bachelor's degree in chemistry in 1953-54 will be only 5,300, and that the total will drop another 300 the following year. Moreover, it is pointed out, the armed forces are expected to claim a substantial proportion of the graduates for the next several years, so that the number available to begin civilian careers in 1954 will be actually far less than half the 1950 figure, and much lower than in any year since immediately after World War II. The 1952-53 total is estimated at 7,000.

Graduate Study Also Lower

The report, prepared by Dr. B. R. Stanerson, secretary of the society's committee on manpower, indicates a comparable though not so severe decline in the number of students receiving the master's degree in chemistry. The figures for the doctor's degree apparently will reach a peak in the current academic year (1952-53) and will then start to fall.

The revelations of the survey pose "a terrific problem" for the United States if research and development activity is to be continued at the high level necessary to provide superior weapons and materiel for our fighting forces and at the same time to keep the civilian economy strong enough to withstand any emergency, Dr. Edgar C. Britton, president of the society, pointed out in a statement commenting on the report.

Programs seen Needing Review

Both industry and government must review their entire research and development programs, Dr. Britton declared, to insure that full use is being made of all available technical personnel, and must make whatever changes may be necessary to meet the difficulties which the dwindling supply of new chemists inevitably will create.

"Industry must utilize its technical manpower to the greatest possible advantage and must remove technical personnel from any positions they may be holding which do not utilize their training, and place them in positions where their training can be of more value," said Dr. Britton, who is director of the organic research laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Chemical Exports, Imports Off Slightly During July

United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products declined slightly in July under the levels of June both in the case of exports and imports, according to preliminary figures released September 15 by the Bureau of Census.

Domestic and foreign chemicals and related products exported from the United States in July were valued at $60,400,000 as compared with $65,100,000 in June. Imports in July amounted to $15,400,000, compared with $19,500,000 in June.

The trade in chemicals was in keeping with the trend of all foreign trade for the month. Exports of all merchandise declined from $1,164,000,000 in June to $1,012,900,000 in July, and imports decreased from $860,200,000 to $836,000,000. July exports were about 20 percent below the 1951 monthly average and about 24 percent below the average for the first six months of 1952. July imports were about 9 percent below the 1951 monthly average and approximately 7 percent below the average for the first six months of 1952.

NARD Convention Oct. 19-23

The fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists will be held October 19 to 23 in St. Louis, Mo. Convention sessions will be held in the Henry W. Kiel Municipal Auditorium and the drug show will be held in the exhibit hall of that building.

NACA to Meet March 11-13

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its next semi-annual meeting March 11 to 13 at the Jung hotel, New Orleans, La.

Nuclear Power Study Plan Accepted by AEC

The Atomic Energy Commission has accepted a proposal by the Pioneer Service & Engineering Company, Chicago, and the Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York, to conduct, during the next twelve months, a survey of the feasibility of design, construction and operation by private industry of power-producing reactors. AEC and Pioneer Service-Foster Wheeler are now negotiating on details of the agreement.

The Pioneer Service-Foster Wheeler proposal is for a study similar to those which were conducted by four groups of firms last year. These were:—Monsanto Chemical Company and its associate, Union Electric Company of Missouri, both of St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich., and Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Commonwealth Edison Company and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, both of Chicago, and Pacific Gas & Electric Company and the Bechtel Corporation, both of San Francisco.

New Proposals Delayed

At the time that the agreements with these four groups were worked out, AEC announced that consideration of additional proposals would be postponed. This was done to insure that the demands which would be placed on the technical personnel of AEC and its contractors would be held to an acceptable level.

Upon completion of these first four studies, AEC invited other firms or groups of firms to participate in the reactor program under the same conditions as were applied to the first round groups. Six firms or groups of firms have responded, the agency said, and the Pioneer Service-Foster Wheeler proposal is the only one which has been submitted in sufficient detail for thorough evaluation to date.

Any agreements with the Pioneer Service-Foster Wheeler team or with any other teams in the second round, it was pointed out, will follow the same lines as the first round contracts. Main goals of the studies include:—

Study Goals Outlined

a. Determination of the engineering feasibility of design, construction and operation of a reactor by private enterprise.

b. Examination of the economic and technical aspects of building such a reactor.

c. Measure of the research and development work needed before such a reactor project could be undertaken.

d. Recommendation to AEC as to what should be the specific role of industry in carrying out such a reactor project.

As under present pacts, all costs on the first phases of these studies will be borne by the companies save for the cost of the time and effort of AEC and its contractors. AEC will decide on the distribution of reports and on the distribution of all inventions and discoveries made in the course of the work.

Renegotiation Contract Regulations Amended

Firms who sell brand name or proprietary products to the government for free issue to personnel may charge a portion of their advertising expense against their renegotiable business, under an amendment to regulations of the Renegotiation Board made public September 16.

The proportion of such expense to be allocated to renegotiable business must be reasonable as determined by the board. The board must be satisfied that the quantities purchased by the government department are determined in general by the preference of the consumers.

In another amendment to the regulations, the board exempted from renegotiation all prime contracts of the Bureau of Reclamation except those entered into after June 30, 1950, for materials and construction work directly or indirectly related to the generation and distribution of hydroelectric energy.

The board also issued an interpretation of the law that defense contractors who take a loss or make only a small profit on portions of their business which are not subject to renegotiation may have this taken into consideration, under some circumstances, when findings are made as to excessive profits on their renegotiable sales.

The policy to be followed by the board in this connection is set out in staff bulletin No. 8, "Loss and Small Profits in Performing Nonrenegotiable Contracts."

AIChE Meeting—

Packaging Revolution Seen Due in Ten Years

The next ten years will see a revolution in packing due to new chemical products and new manufacturing technics which will result in better protection for chemicals as well as for the public, Donald K. Ballman, general sales manager of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., told members of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at its meeting in Chicago last week.

Mr. Ballman stressed the importance of the intelligent selection of shipping containers, not only from the standpoint of safety, but from the point of product preservation and prevention of contamination of materials with which the container comes in contact.

T. W. Matchett, of the Link-Belt Company, Chicago, speaking on materials handling, told the gathering that the chemical industry poses one of the most bewildering and complex problems encountered. The problems of the chemical industry are mostly new ones, Mr. Matchett said, but added that there are no materials handling problems that cannot be met successfully.

Waste Problem Discussed

Industrial expansion in the United States is now at a point where no new mills can be built without consideration of the waste problem, C. J. Velz, chairman of the department of public health statistics of the school of public health of the University of Michigan, stated. "Today the limiting criterion is safe disposal of wastes," Mr. Velz pointed out.

Joseph Thompson, of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, said a revolution in water purification plants is in the making and described a new system of ion exchange equipment for demineralizing water which would cut operating costs and size of water purification plants.

H. F. Johnstone and W. E. West, jr., of the University of Illinois, presented a paper entitled, "Recovery of Sulphur Dioxide From Waste Gases." R. B. Thompson, assistant manager of fluo-solids sales for the Dorr Company, Stamford, Conn., presented a paper entitled, "A New Application of Fluidization," which described the production of sulphur dioxide gas from iron sulphides by a fluidized solids technic.

Petroleum Resources

More efficient utilization of the country's petroleum resources is rapidly being accomplished by a new fluidized-solids technic, Dr. R. C. Gunness, assistant general manager of manufacturing of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), told the gathering. Chemical engineers are now producing more gasoline at a lower cost than ever before from crude oil components, formerly unused, he stated.

The depletion of natural resources is becoming a serious problem, Robert E. Zinn, of the chemical engineering department of Northwestern University, said. As a solution to the coal resources problem, Mr. Zinn described a method of low temperature carbonization to up-grade subbituminous and lignite coals by the application of chemical processes and reactions.

Boston Distribution Study To Be Held October 20-21

The twenty-fourth annual Boston Conference on Distribution will be held October 20 and 21 at the Statler hotel, Boston. Theme of the conference, "Distribution in a Free World," will be explored by over twenty speakers.

Among the talks scheduled are "Equal Justice Under the Law," by Lowell B. Mason, commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission; "Business Statesmanship in World Affairs," by George A. Sloan, chairman of the United States Council, International Chamber of Commerce, and one on a topic to be announced, by E. L. Shea, president of Ethyl Corporation, New York.

Cottonseed '53 Parley Set

The National Cottonseed Products Association has announced that next year for the first time in its history it will hold its annual convention on the west coast. The meeting, scheduled to take place May 8 to 12, 1953, at the Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., will consist of two days of sessions by NCPA's rules committees, on the eighth and ninth, and two days of general convention sessions, on the eleventh and twelfth.

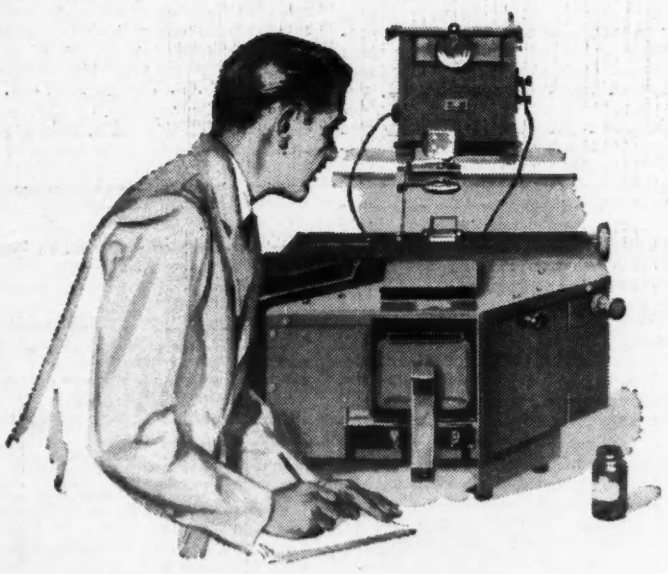
REASONS FOR SPECIFYING

Ascorbic Acid Merck U.S.P.

Highest purity;

constantly controlled particle size;

exceptional whiteness



ASCORBIC ACID MERCK U.S.P. SUPER-FINE POWDER
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(40 to 100 mesh.) For parenteral solutions and other liquid products.

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(30 to 80 mesh.) For tableting by direct addition to the dried granulation.

These forms are of unsurpassed whiteness. Evaluation by your own control chemists may reveal much of interest. Your inquiries are cordially invited.

Bulk sizes packaged in polyethylene. Subdivisions in amber screw-cap bottles.

Ascorbic Acid Merck U.S.P.

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Vitamin A Palmitate
Solution of Vitamin A Palmitate in Corn Oil
Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P. for Ampuls
Thiamine Mononitrate U.S.P.
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Niacin U.S.P.
Niacinamide U.S.P.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P.
Triturations of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
Sodium Ascorbate
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Menadione U.S.P.
Vitamin K_1
Choline Chloride

Research and Production
for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 19 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.33 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .29¼- .30½

Caprylic 90%, dms lb. .29¼- .30½

Cassello dms frt alld lb 1.44 —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 3.50 - 3.60

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

Anhydrous and USP powdered citric, ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13

Cresylic coaltar, dom 50% above 210°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
ret dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.28
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - 1.33
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - 1.20

204° to 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.24 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis, gal. 1.21 - 1.33
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.24 - 1.38
tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - 1.25

Imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00

Petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib dms, works lb. .31 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib cns. kilo or more gram. 1.60 —

Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech. bbls. dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, basis 100%, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb. 1.15 - —

Hydrocyanic, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1953

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .083 - —

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 10.00 - —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb. 64 - .70

L, bbls. frt alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3645
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .66 .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .28¾- .30
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .21

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2145- .2195
water-white, dms lb. .2445- .2495

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .73

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½- .80

Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb. 1.40 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .25¼- .26¼

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylaminet(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½- .14¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb 16¼- 17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 - 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.43 - 1.73
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels			pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises				
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phenylcinchonic—Alcohol, Propyl

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls lb .55 —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .85½- .88
l.c.l., works lb. .86 - .88½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .14
single, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .11½- .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb 63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10½- .11¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½- .11¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, obls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.63 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 -
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb., c.l lb. .39½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .40½- —
100-lb. dms lb. .41½- —
small dms lb. .43½- .49½
imported, bgs lb. .30½- .31
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Toluas, bbls., frt. alld lb. 74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb .17½- —

Acid, trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb .25 - .35
root, bls lb. .65 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.73.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb .43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.40.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. 22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.39 - 2.41
powd., bbls lb. 2.43 - 2.45
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08
Alhumin, blood, dark (see Blood.
dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, ref'd, 126°-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C, dms, l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt alld E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .80
tech., dms. dlvd lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
secondary dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 .90
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal .68½- .69⅛
l.c.l. dlvd. same basis gal. .72½- .78⅛
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .56½- .57⅛
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .78⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57⅛
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .68
l.c.l. same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57⅛
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .69½- .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .79
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .58
SD27A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.34½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38½- 1.43⅛
tanks, same basis gal. 1.22½- —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½- .70⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .79⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .56½- .58⅛
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66½- .68⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .77⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- .56⅛
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70 - .72
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .59⅛
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½- .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .79
tanks, same basis gal. .56½- .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.62 -20.64⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.66 -20.73⅛
tanks, same basis gal.20.50 -20.52⅛
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .69⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .78⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .57⅛
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies, gal.21.72 -21.74⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.76 -21.83⅛
tanks, same basis gal.21.60 -21.62⅛
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. 19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- .15
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- .16
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .5050- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .5350- .5640
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52¾- .53
gal. .52¾- .53
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57¾- .58
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¾- .41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd gal. 43 —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots works lb. .77½- .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

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Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½-	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.45 -	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.40 -	—
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29 -	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.27 -	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23 -	—
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	2.15 -	—
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.93 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.05 -	—
Aletris root, bgs	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Alkanet root, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld	lb.	32.00 -	—
90%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	28.80 -	—
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	6.65 -	—
2½%, dms., frt. alld	gal.	7.40 -	—
Allspice (see Pimento).			
Allyl bromide, cbys., works	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Starch, solid, dms., works	lb.	.52¾-	.54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works	lb.	.25½-	.26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.35 -	.38
powdered, cs.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.25 -	.35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	4.25 -	4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.85 -	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.45 -	—
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.41 -	—
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.39½-	.49¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40 -	.50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works	gal.	No prices.	
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17 -	—
Alphatocopherol, bots	kilo.	250.00 -	—
Acetate, bots	kilo.	250.00 -	—
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls	lb	.20 -	.33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	4.55 -	4.95
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	4.70 -	5.10
USP, burnt dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
hydrous, dms	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs.		4.05 -	—
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	4.80 -	5.20
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	4.95 -	5.35
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
hydrous, dms	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Potash-chrome, dms	lb.	.17 -	—
Sodium, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.0385-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0410-	.0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).			
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1550-	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1030-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1070-	—
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works.	lb.	.0369-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0435-	.0960
tankcars, works	100 lbs.	2.80 -	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.29 -	.31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
Formate, basic solution, cbys.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	—
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	60.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-85.00
light bgs., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.22 -	—
contract, works	lb.	.21 -	—
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
contract, works	lb.	.18 -	—
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works	lb.	.82½-	—
contract, works	lb.	.79½-	—
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).			
Laurate, precip., bbls	lb.	.44 -	—
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.20 -	—
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.19 -	—
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).			
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	.15
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.12½-	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.13 -	.15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.32 -	.33
kgs., frt alld	lb.	.31 -	—
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.35 -	.37
kgs., frt alld	lb.	.34 -	—
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.51 -	.53
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.			
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd	lb.	.36 -	.38
unclassified, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.16 -	.17
kgs., frt alld	lb.	.15 -	—
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms	lb.	.59½-	—
standard, dms	lb.	.41 -	—
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.	lb.	.97½-	—
standard, dms	lb.	.68½-	—
rubber grade, dms	lb.	.58½-	—
unpolished, standard, dms	lb.	.54½-	—
varnish, standard, dms	lb.	.59 -	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½-	—
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
ton lots or less	lb.	.34 -	—
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
ton lots or less	lb.	.34 -	—
tribasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
ton lots or less	lb.	.34 -	—
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.65	—
ground, bgs., works	ton.	33.00 -	—
lump, bgs., works	ton.	36.00 -	—
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.65 -	6.15
USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.10 -	.12
powd., dms., works	lb.	.14 -	.16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).			

Ambergris, gray, bots	oz.	8.00 -	10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs	lb.	.65 -	.66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls	lb.	.94 -	1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.46½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.45 -	—
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.30 -	—
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms	lb.	6.00 -	6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works	ton.	79.00 -	80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1	lb.	.17 -	.17½
2	lb.	.17 -	.18
3	lb.	.17 -	.19
4	lb.	.20 -	.21
5	lb.	.16 -	.19
refrigeration, tanks, works	ton.	80.00 -	82.50
Aqua, (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs.		3.60 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.00 -	—
tanks, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	80.00 -	86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		11.63 -	11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.75 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50 -	—
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	75.00 -	80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.	lb.	.43 -	—
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.81 -	1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	312.00 -	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	375.00 -	—
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	380.00 -	—

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
imported, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.07¼-	.08½
Bichromate, bbls. works	lb.	.33 -	.38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd	lb.	.18¾-	.19¾
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls	lb.	.38 -	.39
dms.	lb.	.39 -	.42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher			
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).			
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.17¼-	—
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb.	.75 -	—
dms.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).			
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb	2.40 -	—
Iodide, NF, bots., jars	lb.	4.01 -	4.13
Linoleate, 80% dms., works	lb.	.50 -	.55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N., bgs., c.l., shipping point	ton.	72.50 -	—
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles	ton.	86.84 -	—
domestic, bgs., western works	ton.	64.00 -	—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va	ton.	51.00 -	—
Oleate, 75%, dms., works	lb.	.55 -	.60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25 -	.31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	222.00 -	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	285.50 -	—
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	290.00 -	—

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.50 -	.75
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms	lb.	.45 -	—
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs	lb	1.62	1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.11	.12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens	ton.	40.00	-45.00
synthetic, bgs. c.l., western, works	ton.	50.00	-54.50
bulk, works	ton.	47.00	-51.50
purified, dms., works	lb	.07½	.08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works	ton.	211.50	—
l.c.l., basis 100% works	ton.	312.50	—
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld	ton.	181.50	—
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.19	.30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60 -	—
highly purified, cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.70 -	1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65 -	—
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots	lb.	32.00 -	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb	6.50	7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots	lb.	32.00 -	—
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	32.00 -	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb	6.50	7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms	lb.	32.00 -	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50	7.00

FLATTING

You can't keep a good man from coming out on top. And a fellow is never so likely to succeed, insofar as flatting of varnishes and lacquers is concerned, as when he specifies "Metasap".*

For Metasap Stearates, resulting from long and deliberate study of varnish and lacquer flatting problems, are *precisely formulated* metallic soaps which assure the flat, clear, marproof films that consumers look for.

We especially recommend:

METASAP ALUMINUM STEARATE V—a decidedly superior product with every important property for an ideal flatting agent—low washed ash content, high free stearic acid, correct particle size, high gel temperature. The thin gels normally obtained permit *optimum degree of dispersion.*

METASAP XX—an aluminum stearate which is extremely resistant to gelling in ordinary lacquer solvents and thinners. A very fine powder, this soap stays in suspension and gives excellent flatting without diminishing the clarity of the film.

METASAP 576—a zinc stearate with high gel temperature that is a very efficient flatting agent. Especially recommended when a denser type of stearate is desired.

METALLAC*—Metasap's special grade of zinc stearate. Characterized by minimum gelling tendencies and flatting properties equal to those of aluminum stearate.

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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

Stearates

of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Amyl Acetate—Bismuth-Ammonium Citrate

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Czech, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Mexican, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.60
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, ton-lots, works. lb. .80 - —
less than ton lots, bbls., works. lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .39 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .39½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. 26.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.00 -11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.60 6.50

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units.... 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works bgs ton. 152.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton. 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ton. 68.90 - —
10 ton lots, ex dock ton. 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l. ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton lots ton. 67.20 - —
10 ton lots, ex dock ton. 55.00 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .54
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .013 - .015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .019 - .021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0185- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0225- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0280- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .73½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —

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Formvar enamel
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Inks and dyes
Tanning compounds
Synthetic adhesives
Surface coatings
Flotation agents
Disinfectants and insecticides
Gum inhibitors
Intermediates
Photographic chemicals

MONSANTO

SUPPLY REPORT ON

Para Chlor Meta Cresol
Widely used as mold inhibitor in many industries, including photographic, adhesives, tanning. Fair supply, contracts being made now, prompt inquiries invited.

Para Chlor Meta Xylenol
Germicidal base for manufacture of disinfectants and antiseptic fluids. Also of interest to cosmetic manufacturers and manufacturers of proprietary ointments and dressings. Fair supply, contracts being made now, prompt inquiries invited.

Pure Para Cresol
A natural Para product of high degree purity essential in dyestuffs. Limited supply but inquiries invited.

Pure Meta Cresol
In very short supply but may be able to increase shipments later. Inquiries invited.

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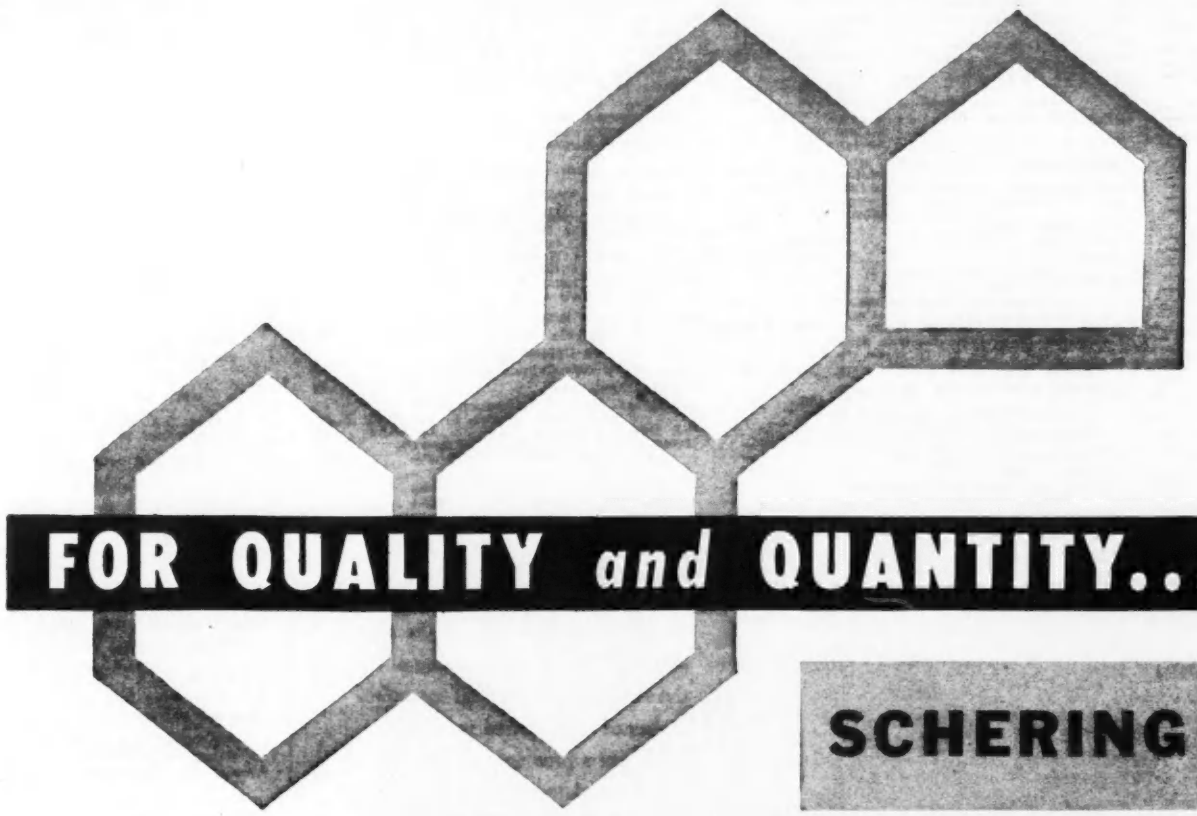

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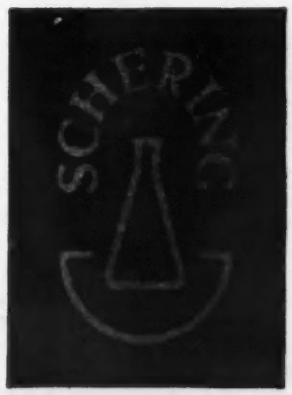
Estradiol U.S.P.
Estradiol Benzoate U.S.P.
Ethinyl Estradiol
Testosterone U.S.P.
Testosterone Propionate U.S.P.
Methyltestosterone U.S.P.
Progesterone U.S.P.
Ethisterone U.S.P.
Pregnenolone
Pregnenolone Acetate
21-Acetoxypregnenolone
Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
Methylandrostenediol

SULFONAMIDES

Sulfacetamide
Phthalylsulfacetamide

ANTIHISTAMINES

Prophenpyridamine Maleate



Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
BULK SALES DIVISION

Black, Acetylene—Calamus Root

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .15 .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 110.00 —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 90.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 100.00 —
N. Y. whse ton 120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton 84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton 8.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Blue, methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 6.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ¼c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton. 70.00 Nom.
steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone, phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, trihasic)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate trihasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton. 60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. 40 .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton. 74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 67 50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton. 134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 59 25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37 75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 88 50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 62 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 108 00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 42 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 38 25 —
Borax packed in kgs, $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns lb. 2.25 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Vandyke, bbls, works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40

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Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram. .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars..... lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld..ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works... ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms..... lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms..... lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.09 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dld. E. of Rockies. cs.21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis....dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less..lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Mancetate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works...lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0623- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l..... lb. .35 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .36 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms ..... lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .1830- .1930
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1880- .2015
tanks, same basis..... lb. .1394- .1660
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd. 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .55 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd. bxs ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd. bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs..... lb. .10 - .10½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis..... lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys ..... lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.10
medium, cs., afloat .....lb. 3.30 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ...lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.55
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.45
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb 5.65 - 6.15

Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta, 10% alpha, ampuls..100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram ampuls..gm. .07½- —
tins, works..... gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz can, per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works..million units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk..... lb. .27 - .28
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point. lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, ex dock..lb. .22 - .24
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis ...lb. .23 - —
dm., lots, same basis...lb. .25 - —

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. afloat lb. .15 - .15½
longstick ..... lb. .20 - .20½
shortstick, bls..... lb. .15¾- .16
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .22 - .23½
broken, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls..... lb. .27½- .28
Saigon, broken, bls..... lb. .35 - .36
medium, bls..... lb. .38 - .49
thin, bls ..... lb. .52 - .54
Cassia, buds, bgs..... lb. .55 - .56
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .39
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton.170.00 -Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ...ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .40 - —
Indian, bgs..... lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .49 - .53
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .43 - .49

Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works ..lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .52 - .58
Triacetate, flake ctns. works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more..lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 2.00
smaller lots, works ..lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs. c.l. works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb .039- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l. works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l. works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .80 Nom.
Roman, cs ..... lb. .75 - .80

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Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	.32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27	.50
Bone (see Black, bone)			
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.00	-88.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	70.40	—
granular, bgs., works	ton	77.00	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	43.50	—
t.c.l., works	ton	43.50	-53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	—
t.c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	-60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.50	—
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.0543	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425	.0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1092	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1165	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works		.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. fars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.35	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls, works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	.73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	.83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.61	.62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
t.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs	2.70	—
W. of Rockies	100 lbs	2.82½	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt equald	100 lbs	3.10	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs	3.80	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs	4.40	—
Chloroform, tech, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	.182
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works	lb	6.00	6.50
Sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works	lb.	4.25	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	6.83	7.00
14%, dms., works	lb.	12.60	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	85.00	-90.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	85.00	-95.00
90%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	85.00	-105.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
75%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
90%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld	lb	95	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb	97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, 6b dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	8.80	9.50
5-lb pkg.	lb	9.00	10.50
1-lb. pkg.	lb	9.50	10.50
Choline bitartrate, 6b. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.70	1.95
Chloride, fib dms, same basis	lb	1.70	1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, 6b dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	1.95
Chromium acetate powd, 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls, works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys., works	lb.	.10¼	—
8½%, bbls, works	lb.	.09	—
cbys, works	lb.	.10¾	—
Fluoride, bbls, works	lb.	.44½	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	.89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb.	9.02	—
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots	oz.	.71	.72
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.-lots	oz.	.37	.40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots.	oz.	.52	.57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots	oz.	.27	.30½
Cinchophen, NF heavy density, dms, frt. adjusted	lb	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde NF cns, dms	lb	1.05	1.30
Cinnamon Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.25½	—
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.50	3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb	1.65	2.00
Citronellol bots., dms	lb	2.05	2.45
Civet, artificial, bots	lb	13.75	15.00
natural, bots	oz	2.50	7.00
Clay, ball dom crushed, bulk Tennessee	ton	10.00	-12.00
airfloated bgs, c.l., Tennessee	ton	19.50	—
purified, bgs, c.l., Tennessee	ton.	20.50	—
Imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long	ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atlantic port, long	ton.	43.00	-45.00
pulverized, bgs., t.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs, c.l. Georgia	ton.	54.00	-56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs, c.l., works	ton.	11.50	14.50
t.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	8.50	11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	17.00
Imported, white lump bulk, c.l. ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton.	20.00	40.00
powd, bgs, c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	—
t.c.l., ex whse	net ton	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	1.40	—
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	1.40	—
Clover tops, red, bgs	lb	45	.50
CMC, purified high vis., (see Gum, cellulose) standard low vis, bgs, 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld	lb.	60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	62	—
medium vis, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	59	—
CMC, technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 62% purity, bgs or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.46	.47
t.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.48	.49
88% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight	lb.	.34	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, bgs., c.l. dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.46	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.48	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., basis net weight	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb	.20	—

Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

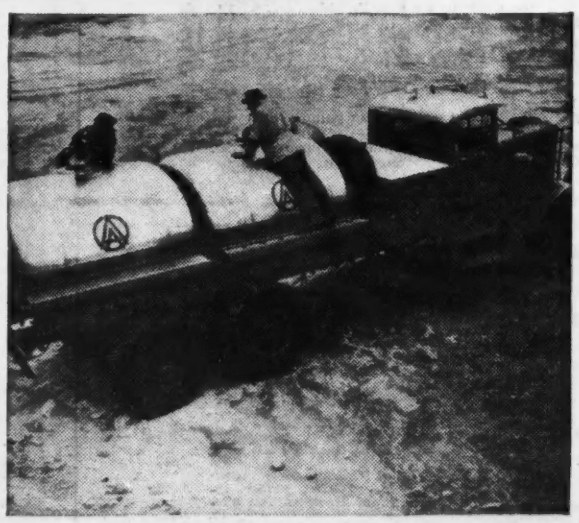
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms, c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.24	.27½
t.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.26	.28½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.14	.15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.25	.28½
t.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.27	.29½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.15	.16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.14¾	—
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.92¼	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.10½	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.52	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.64½	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¼	—
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse	lb.	2.40	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¾	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.99¼	—
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.76	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	1.57¾	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27	—
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.81¾	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.28½	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns, 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs	lb.	.68	.90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.67	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots,	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Blue, bls	lb.	.17	.18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns	oz.	74.50	-77.50
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	.60
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80	1.10
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.32½	—
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Colombo root, bls., to arrive	lb.	.22	—
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.25	.30
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.17	.18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	1.15	1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Copper chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.32¾	—
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.613	—
less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.633	—
Gluconate, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.36	.36½
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.34½	.37½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25¼	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works.	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	.40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.43	.45¼
t.c.l., works	lb.	.44	.45½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolinlate, fib. dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
Stearate, ton lots, works	lb.	.38½	.39¼
less ton lots, works	lb.	.40½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.95	9.98
t.c.l. 100 lbs.		9.20	-10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1615	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.95	-15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.		25.00	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		27.10	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1615	.2500
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.50	—
t.c.l., dlvd. Metro area, 100 lbs.		3.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
bulk c.l., works	ton.	21.00	—

Life ...on the

AEROTIL* SOIL CONDITIONER COMBATS EROSION AND CRUSTING OF SOILS. Cyanamid's newest contribution to agriculture is a direct result of its early research work on acrylonitrile, which Cyanamid alone produces commercially. In two formulations for garden or large scale farm use, AEROTIL, the hydrolyzed polyacrylonitrile soil conditioner, helps to aerate soils, increases absorption and retention of moisture.

*Trade-mark

SITE OF CYANAMID'S NEW NITROGEN CHEMICALS PLANT on the Mississippi River near New Orleans where construction work is now in progress. This plant's initial products will be ammonia, acetylene, hydrocyanic acid and acrylonitrile, all produced from natural gas. Eventually, the plant will produce a wide range of nitrogen chemicals for industrial and agricultural use. Design and construction management are by Chemical Construction Corporation, a Cyanamid subsidiary.



NEW FUEL AND WATER TANKS OF LAMINAC® RESIN reinforced with Fiberglas mat are now in service on trucks of Arabian American Oil Company. Aramco found that desert sandstorms ripped paint off conventional steel tanks which corroded rapidly in night dampness. Lightweight, reinforced LAMINAC tanks are stronger than steel, corrosion-resistant, and can be made larger than steel tanks of an equal weight, increasing Aramco's payloads.

Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.145.00 Nom.
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.140.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½
new crop, futures, bgs. lb. .05¾- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.43 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.62 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.30 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton.80.00 Nom.
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns. lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms. lb. .34½- —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .35½- .38½
imported, kgs. lb. .27¾- —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .183 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —

Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms. gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - .28
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls. lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Iranian, bgs. lb. .17¼- .17½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¼- —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
tanks, works lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .36 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .45 - .50

DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .33 - .34
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .36
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs., works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb.25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
canary paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
dark paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34¼
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicaprylphthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½- —
tanks, works lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. 75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .49 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.115.00 -130.00
1 kilo lot kilo.135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb 1.10 1.13
Digitoxin USP, bots gram 7.75 8.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .30½- .34
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½

Chemical Newsfront

WHITER WHITE-WALL TIRES USE UNITANE®, Cyanamid's titanium dioxide pigment, whitest pigment known. Versatile UNITANE pigments add brilliant whiteness, superior hiding power, and durability. In exterior architectural paints, the UNITANE titanium dioxide pigments impart self-cleansing to whites and permanence of tint to colors. In interior finishes, after-yellowing is reduced to a minimum. In baked product finishes, outstanding durability is assured by choice of the proper UNITANE pigment. In the several anatase and rutile types, UNITANE has many uses in the rubber, plastics, textile, paint, paper and cosmetics fields—has interesting possibilities in a host of others.

S.S. UNITED STATES IS MOST FIRE-RESISTANT PASSENGER VESSEL AFLOAT. The new queen of the seas is constructed almost entirely of non-combustible materials. Her fabrics—thousands of yards of drapes, bed spreads, and furniture covers have been made flame-resistant with PYROSET® Finish. This resin-based product is impregnated into fabrics to render them resistant to flame. PYROSET treatment does not interfere with hand or feel of fabrics, and will stand up to twenty-five dry cleanings without losing effectiveness.

American Cyanamid Company OPD 9-52
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In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Dihexyl Sebacate—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 922

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.408 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.15 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dvid lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12½- .13
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%, lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾- .41¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works South gal. .69 - —
dlvd. N. Y. lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works c. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb tots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C., No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 35.90
Orange FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 4.65 3.75
No 2 cns lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 4.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 22.85
No 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No 5 cns lb 4.00 4.10
No 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. tots, works, 25-50 lb tots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C. No 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C., No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C., No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C., No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No 10 cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D & C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.35 - —
No. 18, cns lb 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 2h, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No 33 cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C. No 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow D&C No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8 cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11 cns lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb tots, works, 25-50 lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C., No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C., No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange 8 extra, conc. lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .74 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%, lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet 8 lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .83 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb 1.55 - —

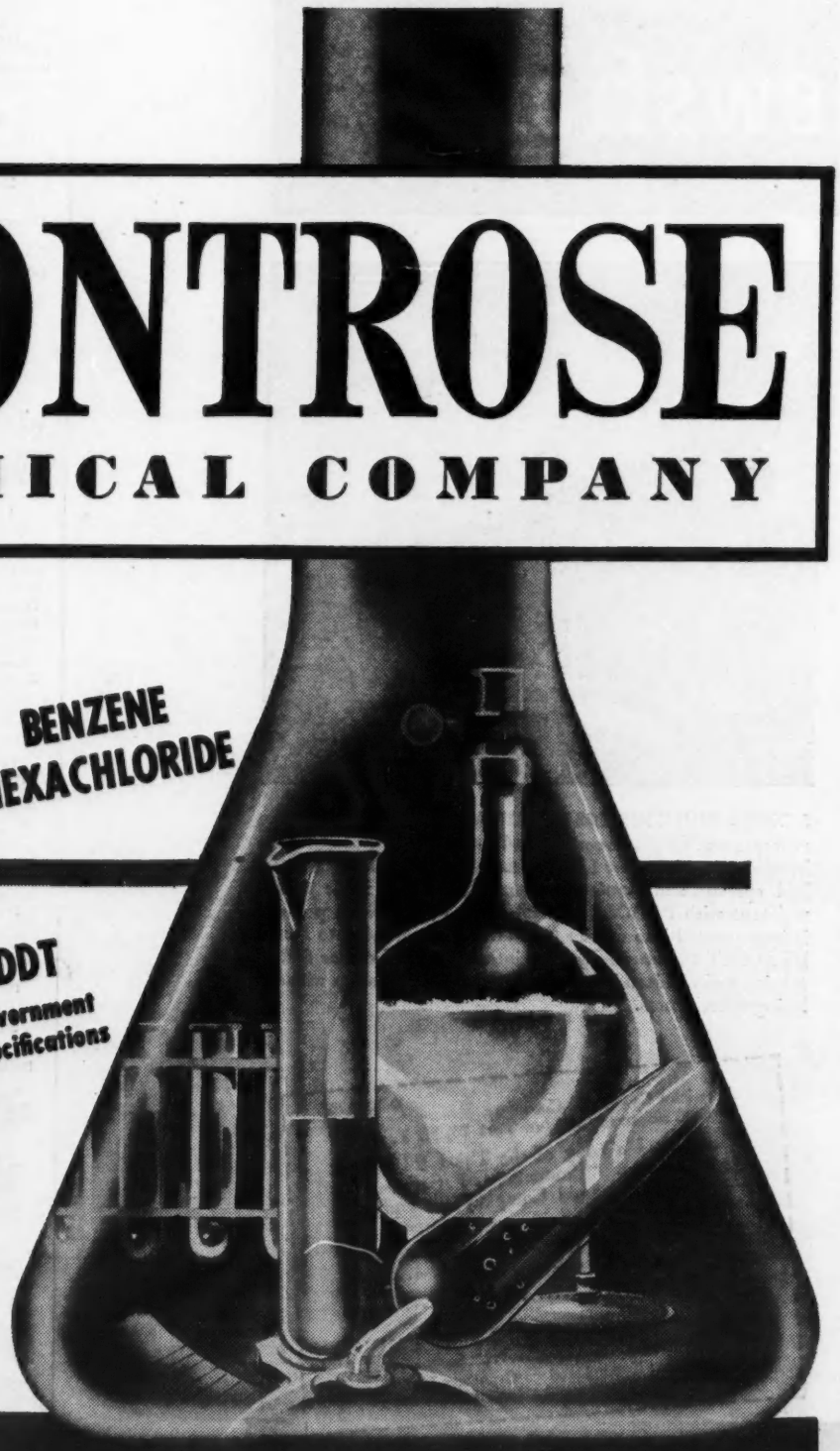
MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE

ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)

DDT Government Specifications



SALES AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

969	Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76	—
973	Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	—
1034	Alizarin red S, conc	lb	2.59	—
1054	Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
	double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101	Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
	double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	—
1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Acid anthracene brown PGN	lb.	2.31	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—
1078	Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers works:—

Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb	4.33	—
Safranine, Y conc	lb	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow azo, conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light, 2 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

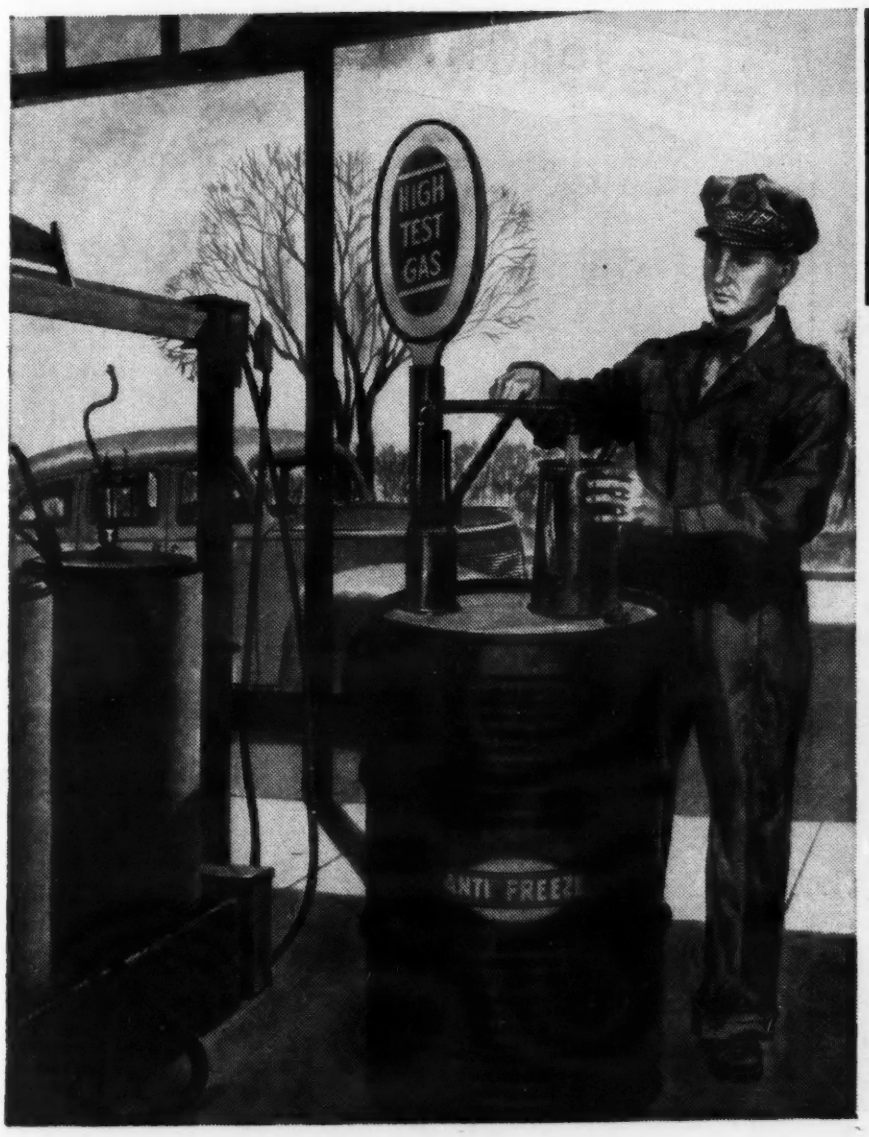
E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.09	- 1.11
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	38.75	-42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.93	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Escrine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1375	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	- .0856
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	- .0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.85	- .97½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
Ethyl acetate, synthetic 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns, dms	lb.	.74	- .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	- 2.53
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	—
cbys., works	lb.	3.50	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
Methacrylate dms., c.l., and truckload works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate dms	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate)			
40% available SiO, dms, works,	lb.	.60½	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks	lb.	.32	—
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.19	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	—
Ethyleneglycol dms, c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	—
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb	22	—
l.c.l. works	lb	22½	—
tanks, works	lb	21	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.30	- .37
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. frt alld. E Miss	lb	42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	43	—
tanks, same basis	lb	40	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.90	- 3.45
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery bgs, ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 969—Feldspar



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Company_____

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Fennel Seed—Gum, Copal, Manila

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs...lb. .20 - .21
French, bgs. ....lb. .23 - .24
Syrian, light, bgs....lb. .28 - .28½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs..lb. .05¾- —
Tunisian, bgs....lb. .05¾- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophospnate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms....lb. .88 - .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.32.50 -33.50
Oregon, bbls....gal. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs ....lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Baito area..ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Baito area..ton.129.60 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
Fluorspar, metallurgical, washed gravel, 89-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l...ton.38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l...ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York .ton.37 00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., E. works....lb. .0675- —
tanks, E. works....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines..ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines....ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works....lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .15 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls....lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works .lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks., gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .138
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks., gal. .10375- .105
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks., gal. .1125- .1130
Penn., wester, U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks..gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls ....lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls....lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
standard, cns., dms....lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 7.50 -12.75
Ginger root, African, bls....lb. .14½- .15
Cochin, unbleached, bgs....lb. .18 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bgs....lb. .17 - —
Rhattoon, bgs ....lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs....lb. .11½- .12
Ginseng root, cs....lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher. hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .42 - .45

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 80%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .24 - .25
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd....lb. .22 - .23
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .36⅛- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .35⅛- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .34⅜- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .33⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots. ....oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots ....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs....lb. .32 - .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, dlvd....lb. .03⅞- —
house ....lb. .04¼- —
white, choice ....lb. .06⅛- —
yellow ....lb. .04½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .37 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .37 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .93 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld....lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls ....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls....lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs....lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs....lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs....lb. .15¼- .15½
powdered, USP, bbls....lb. .18 - .19
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs....lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld....lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
works..lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs....lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs....lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs....lb. .17½- .18½
Manila, loba B, bgs....lb. No prices.
C, bgs. ....lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs. ....lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. ....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. ....lb. .14 - .16
DK, bgs. ....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. ....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs....lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs. ....lb. .27 - .35

For more than 25 years the Norwich Pharmacal Company has used U. S. P. Glycerine in the Zemacol formulation. This year 'round seller helps to relieve the itching and burning of a wide variety of skin irritations — from eczema-like rashes to poison ivy. Promoted as the "invisible bandage", Zemacol has long been one of Norwich's "top ten" products.

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The low evaporation loss and unusual viscosity of Glycerine solutions help retain medication on irritated surfaces longer. Glycerine is colorless. Its solvent properties often make possible clear, uniform solutions of otherwise poorly miscible components.

And in all of Glycerine's countless applications, it provides an unmatched balance of properties, ready acceptance, and established freedom from toxicity.

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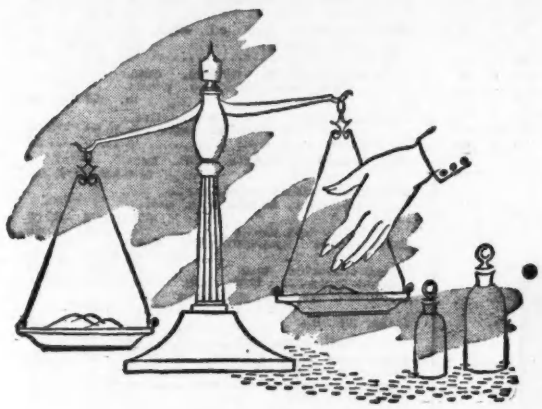

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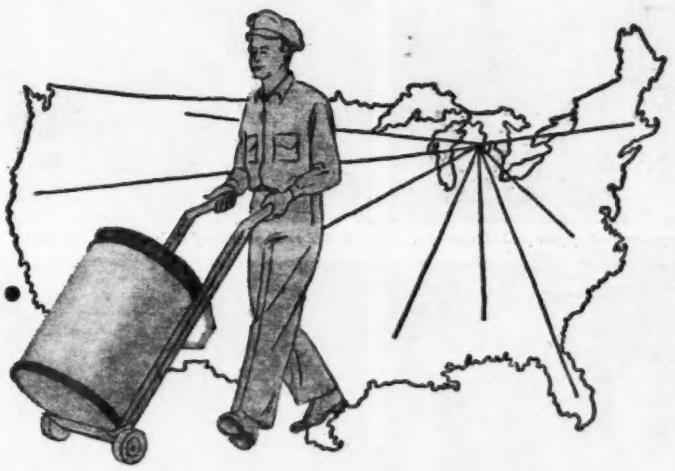

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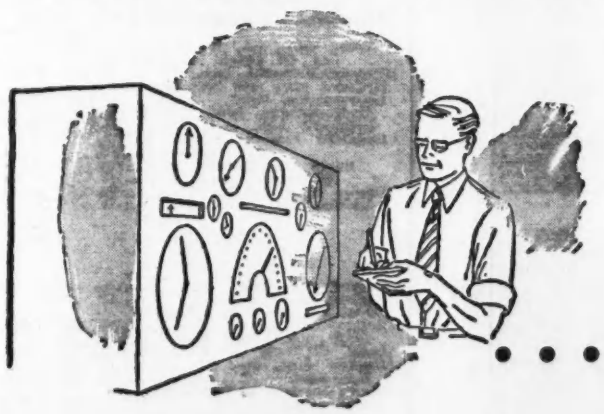

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Gum, Copal, Philippine—Isobornyl Propionate

Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs. lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, ill., ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., ill., Ind., etc. lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Gum, karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bbls lb. .30 - .31
No. 3, bbls lb. .23 - .24
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00

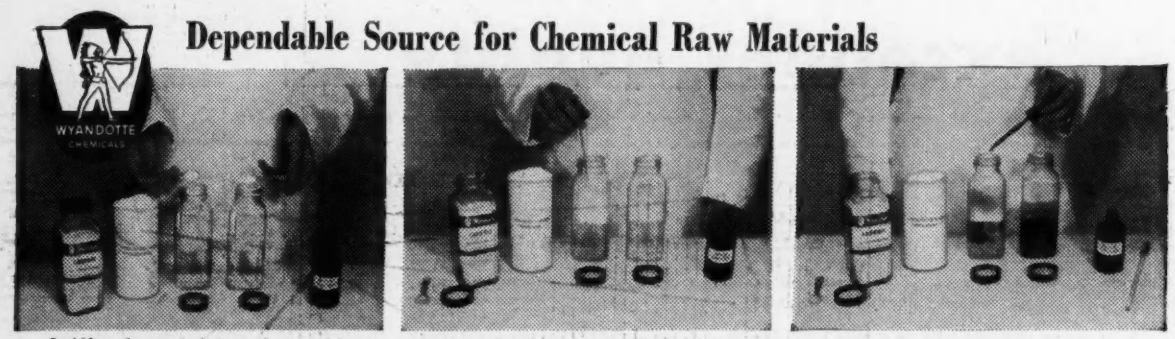
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis... lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .146
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.80 - 6.00
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.00 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

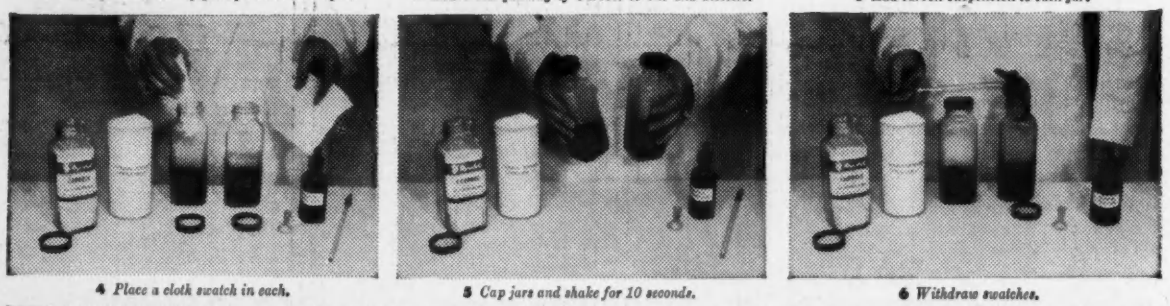
I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns lb. 3.75 - 8.15
Beta, cns. lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 3.90 - 8.40
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.25 - 5.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 58°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .60 - .70
Formate, dms. lb. .60 - —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.30

Dependable Source for Chemical Raw Materials



1 *Add equal amounts of your product to each jar.* 2 *Add small quantity of Carbose to one and dissolve.* 3 *Add carbon suspension to each jar.*



4 *Place a cloth swatch in each.* 5 *Cap jars and shake for 10 seconds.* 6 *Withdraw swatches.*

7 *Place swatches in rinse water.* 8 *Rinse by shaking for 5 seconds.* 9 *Remove swatches . . . and COMPARE!*

Make Wyandotte's 2-minute Soil Deposition Test yourself. See what Carbose can do for *your* detergent product!

BULLETIN BOARD

Dicol*:
This mixture of diglycols, predominantly diethylene glycol, has shown outstanding efficiency in plasticizing and humectant applications . . . plus up to 20% savings! Write for samples, data.

Purecal:
Recent advances in GR-S compounding and processing, using this whitest pigment extender known (Wyandotte's precipitated calcium carbonate) warrant cost comparison with cheapest natural-rubber formulas. Other profitable applications: paint, paper, ink manufacture.

Caustic Soda:
Some cleaning compound manufacturers are finding that powdered caustic has some advantages over flake. Since other ingredients are powdered or fine-granular, a dust-suppressing oil is needed anyway; and the powdered caustic does not tend to segregate. Ask for trial quantity.

Soda Ash:
Supply of soda ash is adequate for the present; and we're expanding production to meet growing needs of old and NEW customers.

ONE PERCENT Wyandotte Carbose improved detergency up to 40%!

Reduction in the cost of raw materials as high as 50% by use of CARBOSE* formulations . . . that's the kind of report we're getting on CARBOSE from the field!

It's no surprise. In carefully controlled tests on cotton, this outstanding "detergency promoter"—as little as 1%—*increased soil removal and whiteness retention as much as 10% to 40%* in different formulations with synthetic detergents and builders. CARBOSE promotes long-lasting suds, reduces skin irritation—ideal for dishwashing, car-washing and other compounds where emolliency is desirable.

This superior product is typical of Wyandotte. For the quick facts on current production, improvement and development of other Wyandotte chemicals for the process industries, read the "Bulletin Board," left. For samples with which you can make the above test yourself or for more complete information, write—*Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Michigan. Offices in Principal Cities.*

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALKALIES

Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.70 - 4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.66.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .45

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0900- .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .109 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - .1165
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic dms., works lb. .35½ - 40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .09¾ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Turkish, bls lb. .10½ - .11
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. 55 - 60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., over lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1530- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .33¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 34¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs lb. .1708- —
Naphthenate, liquid 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms. works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
93% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms. works lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't poina, frt. alld lb. .1770- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1870- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1580- .2025
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1680- .2125
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., came basis lb. .17¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18

Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .10
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.30 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.30 - 6.55
96-98%, dms lb. 6.60 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.60 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton.78.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.78.00 Nom.

Now...protect your
outside whites
against cracking
this lower-cost way

Dutch Boy*
Basic Silicate
White Lead
"45X"
"lead" at its efficient, economical best

It's lead soaps that do it...

Lead soaps give a paint film the distensibility and flexibility needed to prevent cracking and scaling under the stresses set up by varying thermal and humidity conditions.

And to form these soaps, you now have a pigment that's more economical and efficient than any other type of "lead": "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X".

This latest development in white lead concentrates the reactive portion of each pigment particle at the surface. Thus, it makes available proportionately larger amounts of "lead".

You use fewer pounds, too

That's because 60 to 63 weight units of "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" equal in volume 100 weight units of standard white lead types.

Many leading paint manufacturers are reducing costs, without sacrificing quality, by using "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" in their outside white formulations. Try it yourself.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Litharge—Methyl Chloride

Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 -25.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .97 - 1.00
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .42 - .43
Leaves, NF lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.05
West Indian, cs lb. .89 - .90
broken, us lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton. 50 00 -
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.s. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton. 83.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton. 86.00 - —
dms., works ton. 88.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 5.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton. 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E ton. 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 78.00 -79.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l. dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .23 - .23½
Chilean, bls lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls lb. .29 - .29½
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 5.75 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 7.00 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.35 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Mercury oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12¼
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher
synthetic Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11¼- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —

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Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ref. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots....lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. .....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. .....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.. E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17¾- .19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .34 - .36
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .38 - .44½
Sugar crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works..lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .13 - .14
New York.....gal. .15 - .16
Molybdenum metal, 99.9% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E.. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis .....lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .28 - —
Monoethylanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt alld .....lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls .. lb. .60 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. ald. E. of Rockies..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. .....oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms..lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms..lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs .....lb. .11 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .12
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- .14
German, yellow, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Japanese yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .10 - —

Methyl Cinnamate—Nitrocellulose, Ester-Soluble

Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton.47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock .....ton.48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock.....ton.65.00 -66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock.....ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- .0700
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis ..lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .04½- .04¾
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots .....gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works .....ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns .....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms .....lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59¼
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls. works .....lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls .....lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm 49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Niger seed, bgs, afloat.....lb. .11 - .11¼
Niketham'de, cbys .....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .09½- .10¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .43 - .45

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A free-flowing powder used in the chemical processing and fermentation industries. Advantages — ease of handling and mixing, low cost.

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Sodium Lactate Technical Non-Edible—50% (Liquid)
For technical application as a humectant, lubricant and plasticizer.

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Potassium, magnesium, ammonium, aluminum, copper, manganese and ferric lactates, technical and refined grades, available upon request.

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Nitrocellulose, Spirit-Soluble—Oil, Peach Kernel

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .34 - .35
shrivels, bgs lb. .33 - .34
West Indian, bgs., afloat lb. .32 - .32½
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 2.75 - 4.75
NF, bots. lb 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb.80.00 -115.00
seed, bots lb.50.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 1.90
55-60% cns lb. 1.65 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Oil, bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb.13.50 -15.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.65 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Calamus, cns. lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms lb 26 - 42
white, dms lb. .26 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 9.00 -11.35
rectified, cns lb.10.90 -13.35
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.45.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.00 - 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
l.c.l. lb. .3000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3260- —
l.c.l. lb. .3310- —
tanks lb. .3160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3110- —
l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .3010- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3475- .3525
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .2550- .2575
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
tanks lb. .2800- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2725- —
l.c.l. lb. .2795- —
tanks lb. .2625- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .17 - .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - .24½
Oil, cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .55 - .68
Celeryseed, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.250.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.25.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .55 - 1.05
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java type, cns lb. .45 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, New York lb. .11¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .10½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .17¾- —
deodorized tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .19¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.23.00 -28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¾- —
refined, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Costus, bots oz.14.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east lb. .13¾- —
Valley lb. .13¾- —
Texas lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .02¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01 Nom.
salad, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb 5.50 6.75
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.90 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb No stocks.
Degras (see D)
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 3.55 - —
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 3.60 - 4.05
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.50
70-75%, dms. lb. .90 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .11 - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.12.50 -20.00
Bourbon, cns lb.12.00 -17.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.15.00 -16.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10½- .11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .11½- .12
prime, burning, dms lb. .12½- .13
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.50 - 2.75
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 9.75 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.10 - 4.75
38-40% ester, cns lb. 4.85 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.20 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP Calif., cns., dms lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.85 - 9.50
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.55
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.85
West Indian, cns lb. 7.40 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 - 9.25
terpeneless, bots lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .1840- —
l.c.l. lb. .1890- .1940
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1550- .1570
New York lb. .1675- —
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1705- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 7.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .07 - —
lb. .07 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .19¼- .19¾
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .31 - .33
20°, dms. lb. .30 - .32
30°, dms. lb. .28 - .30
Neroli, NF, French bots lb.270.00 -275.00
petale, bots lb.45.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.35 - 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .23¼- .23½
tankcar lb. .22¼- .22½
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .13½- .14
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.25 - 2.30
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.50
foots, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .85 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif. cns lb. 1.55 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Messina cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.175.00 -180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .1265- —
tankcars lb. .1080- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 7.35 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 7.50 -14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)

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PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, South-east lb. .18¼ - —
refined, dms. lb. .22¾ - .23¼
tanks lb. .21⅛ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.25 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.70 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb 2.55 2.85
Pine, dest. dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. 7.5½ —
t.c.l. gal. 76½ —
whse. gal. 95½ —
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N Y C lb. .127 .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .12 —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16½ .17
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 42.25 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb 60 90
USP, cns., dms lb. 80 1.10
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 —
tanks, works lb .15 —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -22.00
Dalmatian, cns lb 9.25 10.75
Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.50
Sardine, crude tanks Pac. coast. lb. .07½ .09
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. 55 .95
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., t.c.l lb. .37 .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l. works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb 31.00 -35.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .11 - .11¼
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¼ - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .14 - —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
t.c.l. lb. .15¼ - .15½
tanks lb. .13¼ - —
salad, dms lb. .15½ - .16
tanks lb. .14 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1630 - .1660
tankcars lb. .1520 - —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1510 - .1560
tankcars lb. 1400 - —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 8.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb .03½ .07½
t.c.l. works lb. .06¾ - .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼ .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Tansy, dms lb. 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0388 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0545 - —
whse. lb. .0655 - —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F. t.c.l., dms. ex. tra. works, South gal. .67 —
whse N Y C. gal. .77 —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .39¾ - .40
t.c.l. lb. .40¼ - .40½
tanks lb. .38¾ - .38½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .36 - 63
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 23.00 -30.00
Haitian, cns lb. 18.35 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½ - .54½
t.c.l. gal. .56½ - .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .55½ - .55½
t.c.l. gal. .57½ - .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½ - .56½
t.c.l. gal. .58½ - .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l gal. .59½ - .62½
t.c.l. gal. .64½ - .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l gal. .66 - .68½
t.c.l. gal. .71 - 71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½ - .73
t.c.l gal. .74½ - 76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l gal. .72½ - .75
t.c.l. gal. .77½ - 78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
t.c.l. gal 83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns lb. 8.00 -10.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.00 - 6.35
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 39.25 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .10½ - .11
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton. 10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton. 12.03 —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium (lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.52 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 —
Mineral, American, bbls., t.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2210 - —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb 65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls lb .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 - .18½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls. bxs lb. .19 - .24

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
t.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .88 —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .198 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .188 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾ .13¼
t.c.l. same basis lb. .12¾ .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼ .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 .58
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .73 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, 6-lb. dms., works. lb. .30 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —

Oil, Peanut—Paraffin, Crude

Papain, powd., African, dms lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb .88 —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb .27 - .28
Czech, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, bgs., new crop lb. .33 - .35
Para-acetylaminobenzal lehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms. works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .83
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120°F, AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —

Dependable Performance

We Deliver it in Plasticizers, too!

Many of today's most popular and versatile plastics acquire their improved flexibility and general usefulness from the *plasticizers* used in compounding them. That's why the makers of plastic products—like your shower curtain or garden hose—must have plasticizers of high, uniform quality. More and more of these compounders are specifying Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers because we have the advantage of controlling every step of our production from coal to finished product . . . an important factor that results in plasticizers of unexcelled quality and uniformity. These same advantages that stem from our unique position as a *basic* and *integrated* manufacturer are also reflected in the dependable and continuing supply of the other basic Pittsburgh Chemicals—such as benzene, xylene, phthalic anhydride, cresols and pyridine.

PX-104 DiButyl Phthalate
PX-108 DilsoOctyl Phthalate
PX-138 DiOctyl Phthalate
PX-208 DilsoOctyl Adipate
PX-404 DiButyl Sebacate
PX-408 DilsoOctyl Sebacate
PX-658 TetraHydroFurfuryl Oleate
PX-917 TriCresyl Phosphate

WAD 3034 B

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building - Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Paraffin, Fully Refined—Petroleum Solvent, Stoddard, Group 3

Paraffin, fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy.	lb.	.0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.198 - —
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.47½- —
l.c.l., works frt. alld	lb.	.50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.21 .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10 - 1.30

Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53 - .59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 - .66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 - .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30 Nom.
ground, bxs	lb.	.40 Nom.
powder, bxs	lb.	.43 Nom.
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25 - .29
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.	ton.	100.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units.	vl.	.10 - —
200,000 units	vl.	.12¾- —
500,000 units	vl.	.22½- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.38 - —

Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.018 - .020
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02¼- —
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots	100,000 units.	.019 - .025
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10½- —
200,000 units	vl.	.13¾- —
500,000 units	vl.	.23¾- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.40 - —
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02½- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45 .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34 - .36

Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.	gal.	12 - .13¼
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.89 - —
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.34 - .35
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.25 - .26
Japanese, hontakas, bgs	lb.	.38 - .42
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42 - .43
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.30 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.44 - .45
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.43 - .44
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.27 - .28
white, bags	lb.	1.80 - —

Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms.	lb.	.65 - .66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05 Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11 - —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.10½- —
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30 - 2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾- .05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06 - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05 - .05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾- .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅜- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅝- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½- .00
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅜- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞- .08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅝- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10 - 2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08 - 2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82 - —
Upper field	bbl.	4.25 - —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 - —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
West	bbl.	2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28 - 2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.10 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.15 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.00 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.97 - —
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.10 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.05 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.10 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.15 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.12 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.00 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825- .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925- .1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.06375- —
No. 3	gal.	.08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975- —
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08 - .0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09 - .09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.075 - .08125
range	gal.	.0875- —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.105 - .1135
No. 2	gal.	.1025- .112
No. 3	gal.	.1025- .112
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125- .12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147 - .157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 - —
Boston	gal.	.18 - —
Buffalo	gal.	.185 - —
Newark	gal.	.17 - —
New York	gal.	.165 - .17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 - —
Providence	gal.	.185 - —
Rochester	gal.	.20 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.21 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195 - —
specially refined, California, tanks	gal.	.182 - —
dlvd., E. of Rockies, tanks,	gal.	.30538- —
tankwagon, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.236 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17 - —
New York	gal.	.17 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 - —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134 - .1425
high-solvency, 200-225 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - .30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 - —
49°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 - —
25-27 C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 26°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - .30⅛
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - .30⅛
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis	gal.	.30½- .51⅛
V.M.&P., tanks, refy, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles,	gal.	.152 - —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.157 - —
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195 - —
Newark	gal.	.185 - —
New York	gal.	.185 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.180 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.15- - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.17 - —

Candlepower and HORSEPOWER DON'T MIX!

WAX MAY BE ESSENTIAL in a candle but on cold mornings it's a nuisance in an automotive or aircraft engine. Engine lubricants flow freely at low temperatures only if their paraffin wax is first removed. Most refiners do this by solvent extraction with MEK and get not only improved lubricants but another valuable product . . . salable wax. This is only one of many industrial processes where MEK is proving its value as an economical solvent.

MEK is in greater demand than ever before in the formulation of high grade nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers made to commercial and military specifications. This is true of thinners and primers, too, for MEK improves quality while reducing both product cost and application cost.

MEK's high solvent power and dependable quality are being used to advantage by makers of rubber cements, industrial cleaners, adhesives and paint and varnish removers. Perhaps your products too can benefit from MEK's use.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

If your problem calls for a solvent for vinyl or acrylic resins... synthetic rubber... cellulose derivatives, write now for full information and a sample of MEK.

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EST. 1891

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ULTRAMARINE *the Diamond of all Colors*

ULTRAMARINE has been one of the most important pigments (for over 3000 years). In the Middle Ages, when the alchemists were seeking the "Philosopher's Stone" to turn all to gold, they called it "The Diamond of all Colors." In these early days, it was literally worth its weight in the cherished gold, being made from the semi-precious stone, lapis-lazuli. For the past hundred years, however, ULTRAMARINE has been produced both much more reasonably and plentifully by burning a mixture of sulphur, soda and kaolin. The "crude burn" produced by this synthetic concoction gives so many kinds of ULTRAMARINE that today's customer must tell his supplier what he intends to use the pigment for, to get the chemical constituents best fitted to his need.

THE USES OF ULTRAMARINE

ULTRAMARINE is absolutely fast to light, completely non-toxic, and of a wonderfully lustrous blue. It is used today in many industries.

In the *lacquer and paint industry,* ULTRAMARINE is compatible with every customary binder (oil, size, lime, casein, waterglass, lacquers). It can be used either alone or mixed with other pigments. Ultramarines are fast to light, air, alkalies and acids.

In the *printing ink industry,* ULTRAMARINE can be used for typography and lithography, as well as for offset printing and top plate engraving.

In the *building industry,* ULTRAMARINE in all shades is used for painting walls and house facades, as well as for coloring facing plaster.

In the *carpet, rug and linoleum industry,* as well as in the making of *oil and leather cloth,* ULTRAMARINE's fastness to light makes it particularly valuable.

In the *rubber industry* ULTRAMARINE has beautified innumerable household articles such as hoses, sponges and bath accessories. It has also brightened up toys and floor coverings. Special qualities stand temperatures from 392°F. to 482° F.

In the *wrapping paper industry,* ULTRAMARINE is tops for glazed paper, decorative paper, and wrappings.

In the *plastics industry,* ULTRAMARINE can be used in innumerable combinations, with celluloid, etc.

It has also colored a diversity of other products such as *soap* and *sealing wax.*

To intensify whiteness when a product tends to have a yellowish cast is another function of ULTRAMARINE. It forms the basis of *laundry blueing and blue rinses* for all *white objects.*

PIGMENT FOR PROTECTION AGAINST HEAT:

Due to absorption of the Ultraviolet rays, not achieved by any other blue color, ULTRAMARINES are particularly useful for exterior coatings. Tests have proven, for instance, that temperatures inside of an automobile coated with ULTRAMARINE are substantially lower than in cars coated with ordinary blues. This qualification recommends the use of ULTRAMARINES for *lacquering of autos and railroad cars, spraying of glass roofs, etc.*

September 1952

ULTRAMARINES

NO.	PRICE PER 100 LBS. CIF AMER. ATLANTIC PORT	USED FOR	NAME
ON 5	$17.70	Coatings	Ultramarine pure
ON 7	18.15	Coatings	Ultramarine pure
MC 3826	21.51	General	Ultramarine pure
ON 6	18.15	Laundry, Coatings	Ultramarine laundry blue, loose
F 3440 G	18.33	Laundry, Coatings	Ultramarine laundry blue, loose
MC 3767	29.26	Sugar	Ultramarine pure, loose
MC 3837	22.78	Cement	Ultramarine pure, loose
F 3497	25.77	Rubber	Ultramarine pure, loose
F 3469	25.77	Paper	Ultramarine pure, loose
F 3490 G	17.87	Soap	Ultramarine pure, loose
F 3554 G	$24.95	Plastic Patent Leather Spray Lacquer	Ultramarine pure, loose
F 3460 G	24.95	Plastic	Ultramarine blue
F 3451 G	22.28	Textiles	Ultramarine blue
R 3450 G	46.46	Marking of yarns	Ultramarine red
V 3449 G	41.20	Marking of yarns	Ultramarine violet
G 3597 G	19.51	Marking of yarns	Ultramarine green
Ka 2823	19.51	Linoleum	Ultramarine blue
Fo 3292	14.43	Size & Lime Paints	Ultramarine blended, loose
MO 3844	14.61	Size & Lime Paints	Ultramarine blended, loose

1. Prices include barrels of 112, 224, 336, 448 or 560 lbs.
2. Import duty is not included and is for buyer's account.
3. All prices are subject to change without notice.
4. Delivery—2-4 weeks after receipt of order with Letter of Credit.
5. Sold in units of metric tons.

While some uses for Ultramarine have been given by special numbers, it does not mean these qualities can be used only for the indicated purposes. If you do not find what you want, please inquire and tell us which use is intended, indicating quantities involved as well. You will be supplied with the special quality you need.

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Boston..gal. .18 - —
Newark.....gal. .17 - —
New York.....gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh.....gal. .19 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2065- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .175 - .20
l.c.l., works.....lb. .185 - .202
tanks, works.....lb. .145 - .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .165 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .125 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs .lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼ - .18¾
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - 20½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼- .18¾
39° or above, tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20¼- .21¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb.. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms.. 100 lb. lots. works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms.. works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib. dms., dlvd. E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms. dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works.....lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works..lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms.....lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms works.....lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works...lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock Curacao, Atlantic ports ton 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis.....long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
Finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P.O, minimum, bulk, c.l., mines..short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.63 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms.....lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns.....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export.....lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11¼- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Bbls., ½c.. per pound higher
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld..lb. .65 - 1.10
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0563- —
whse.....lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 6.00 - 6.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms. frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - 39.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .05½- .06

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz. 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.....lb. 13.20 - 14.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l.....lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs.....lb. .15½- —
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .15½- —
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .13½- —
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 65% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —

Petroleum Solvent, Stoddard, Tankwagon—Potassium Nitrate

Potash caustic, solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.675 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms.....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs, lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11

Potassium chlorate powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms....lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms.....lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works....lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms 1 to 100 dms..lb. .28½- .29
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms....lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M...unit-ton. .42 - .43
Trona, Cal.....unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Whether you purchase by the drum

or carload...

NOW-AS ALWAYS-

YOU PAY NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR NIALK® TRICHLORethylene's TOP QUALITY

Always a top quality product, NIALK TRICHLORethylene is your best buy for efficient, economical, metal degreasing. Niagara Alkali has never charged a premium price for NIALK TRICHLORethylene.

As always, you receive a high purity, high performance product with these special advantages:

- **Cleans and dries in record time**
- **Requires less power consumption**
- **Has minimum vapor loss**
- **Is non-flammable . . . stable**

Make sure your metal parts are 100% grease-free. NIALK TRICHLORethylene leaves them clean, warm, dry, ready for immediate electroplating, painting, enameling, lacquering, rustproofing, heat treating, pickling, inspection, assembling.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Potassium Oxalate—Red, Iron Oxide

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms...lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms ..... lb. .42 - .44
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works ..... lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots..... lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities ..... lb. .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be. 1 to 2.5 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be., 11:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicate, solut., tech., 40.5° Be., 1 to 2.0, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms.. lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works .. lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .38
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .93
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots..... gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate, bots..... gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls..... lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls..... lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.. gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract. lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms.. lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis..... lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more..kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .52 - .53
Pulsatilla herb, bls..... lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller, lots..... lb. .03½- .04⅛
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots..lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. lots..lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..... lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works.gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89¼- 1.04⅛
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram. bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites ..... long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF..... lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots ..... lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense cs., works..... lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works..... lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works. lb. .12 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls..... lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis..... lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask..193.00 -195.00
Quince seed, bgs..... lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns... oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld..lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld..lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls..... lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis....lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.85 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.66 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.57 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls.. works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —

SAFER, MORE DURABLE TIRES have been achieved by taking advantage of many scientific advances. One of the most important has been the development of resorcinol-formaldehyde resins to give a dependable rubber-to-cord adhesion for the lifetime of the tire. This superior adhesion, a critical factor in the successful use of rayon cord, is even more important with the high strength nylon cord recently adopted for extreme service conditions. Heyden Resorcinol, Technical, is specified by many manufacturers of tires, heavy-duty belting, and other fiber-reinforced rubber products.

PLYWOOD ADHESIVES Manufacturers also specify Heyden Resorcinol, Technical. Cold-setting resins made from it and formaldehyde are easy to use and provide unusual strength and weather-resistance.

OTHER APPLICATIONS for Heyden Resorcinol—either the technical or USP grade—are as an intermediate for the synthesis of dyestuffs, developers, fluorescent compounds, plastics, tanning agents, antioxidants, and pharmaceuticals.

•

HEYDEN RESORCINOL Technical Flakes, is shipped in 250 pound fiber drums. The USP Crystals are shipped in 100, 50 and 25 pound drums. Samples and further information are available on request.

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Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Neomycin
Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates
Penicillin • Pentaerythritols
Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates
Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • CINCINNATI • PROVIDENCE

Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan bbls. frt equald lb. .24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.54 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. 13 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 - 56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls lb. 40 - .44
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms, Cedartown, Ga lb. 79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls, works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .33 - .40
Rutin, 25-kilo lots, fib., dms kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib dms kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10 kilo lots, fib dms kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .40 - .45
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 22.00 -23.00
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls lb. .53 - .54
Greek, bls lb. .12½- .13
Officinalis, Italian, bls lb. .21 - .23
Spanish stemless, bls lb. .12½- .13
Syrian, bls lb. .12½- .13
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¼- .07¾
refined, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib, dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. 09¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns kilo. 260.00 -277.00
imported cryst., powd., cns kilo. 275.00 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb dm lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .44 - .45
select, bls lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls lb .15½ .16
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .13
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb .77 - —
powder bgs., frt alld lb .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 17.60 -18.50
Hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .23
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .17 - .18
Pods, bls. lb. .35 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.00 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- .23
natural, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs. 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .33 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .29 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .27 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .75⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .76⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .76⅜- —
100-oz. lots oz. .76⅝- —
Nitrate, CP cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .53⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .54⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .53⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .53⅛- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .33
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .60 - —
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Red, Lake C—Sodium Benzoate

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, dms., works lb. .08½- —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46

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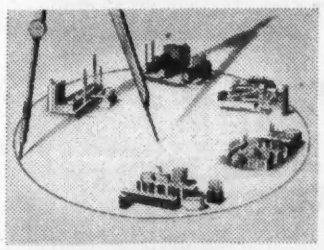
Calcium Chloride • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate
Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride



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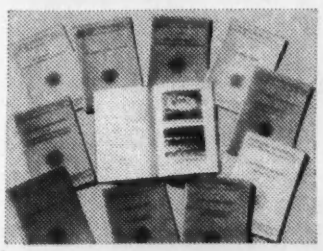

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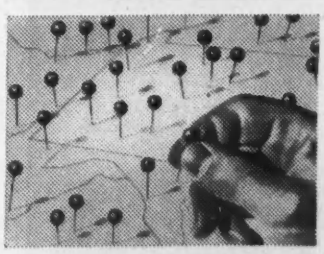

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Sodium Bicarbonate—Sodium Sulphocyanide

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
i.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
i.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs.,c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms ...lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash). crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal). monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
i.c.l., works.....100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08¾- .09¾
Chloride, tech (see Salt). USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works . lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
i.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13 - .13¾
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½- .29¼
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs..... lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
i.c.l., works..... lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1165- —
Sodium fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works .lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works .lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms..... lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 1.66 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Sodium hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less..lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
i.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Sodium laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse .....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms. works..... lb. .17 - .19
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, annyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
i.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
i.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works .. lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
i.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
i.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
i.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms..... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
i.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.63 - —
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
i.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms.. 1,500-lb. lots. works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works ...lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1 to 3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47° turbid., 1 to 2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 -1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid., 1 to 2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.52.50 -55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works... lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..... ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.96.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 2.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. One pound of DRYMET is equivalent to 1.6 lbs. of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate), than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

DRYMET IS USED IN COMPOUNDING SUCH PRODUCTS AS:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-Inking Compounds
10. Household Cleaners

DRYMET HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Reinforces "wetting-out" action
2. Lowers surface tension of water
3. Resists rapid exhaustion of cleaning solution
4. Improves and stabilizes emulsifying and deflocculating power of solution
5. Resists changes in pH because it is a "buffered" alkali.
6. Inhibits corrosion

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPT.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium sulphoricinoleate, bbls	lb.	No prices.	
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l.	ton.	115.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	125.00	—
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works	ton	100.00	-117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).			
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	—
Thiocyanate, CP, dms	lb.	.55 -	.65
tech., dms., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).			
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.10¾-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.11 -	—
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.29¼-	—
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.40 -	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.46 -	—
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.			
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.25	—
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50 -	8.90
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.90 -	9.30
Tristearate fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works	lb.	.33 -	—
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38 -	.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	3.15 -	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23 -	—
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.			
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).			
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.28 -	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works	gal.	.31 -	.32
high-flash, tanks, works	gal.	.31 -	.32
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.31 -	—
Bayonne	gal.	.35 -	—
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.31 -	—
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37 -	.39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
ton-lots to 5 tons, works	lb.	.32 -	.33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works	lb.	.38 -	.39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.23 -	—
less ton lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
less ton lots, works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur.	ton.	81.00	—
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.23¾-	—
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.0603-	—
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.0620-	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.0635-	—
Sparteine sulphate, cns	oz.	.85 -	1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls	lb.	.60 -	.65
Spikenard root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
powd. super bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05¾-	—
Squaw vine leaves, bls	lb.	.45 -	.46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes	lb.	1.60 -	—
white, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18 -	.21
St. John's bread edible, bls	lb.	.10 -	13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)			
Star root (see Helonias root)			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)			
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	7.29	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.41	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks.	
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	.11
l.c.l., spot	lb.	.10¼-	.12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.11 -	.12¼
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.0675-	.0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60 -	.61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Scillingia root, bls	lb.	.30 -	.31
Stoneroot bls	lb.	.07½-	.08
Storax, USP, cs	lb.	1.25 -	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloric3 or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more	gram.	.27	—
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	.30	—
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	1.32	—
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.77 -	.78
Carbonate, 92%, dms	lb.	.23 -	—
Chloride, tech., bbls	lb.	.24 -	.26
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.37 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works	lb.	.10¼-	.11
Oxalate, bbls. works	lb.	No prices.	
Salicylate, NF dms	lb.	1.65 -	—
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	2.80 -	2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25 -	—
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs	oz.	1.14 -	—
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs	oz.	1.00 -	—
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.47 -	1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 -	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).			
Sulphabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10 -	4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.20
Sodium, fib. dms	lb.	5.00 -	5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powder, dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
micro crystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms	lb.	4.50 -	5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms	lb.	8.90 -	9.40
powder, dms	lb.	8.50 -	9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70 -	1.90
powder, dms	lb.	1.30 -	1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.50 -	6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins.	lb.	7.00 -	7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50 -	8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms	lb.	3.85 -	4.15
powder, dms	lb.	3.50 -	3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	3.50 -	3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.20 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.		21.00	-22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export, long ton.		25.00	-27.50
domestic and Canada, long ton.		22.50	-23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.90 -	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.10 -	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.05 -	—
Sulphur, rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
refined, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.95 -	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.65 -	—
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.03½-	—
washed, NF, bot	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.03¾-	—
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works	lb.	.09 -	—
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	.36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾-	—
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock,	short-ton.	150.00	Nom.
ground, same basis	ton.	130.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton.		.84	—
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.86	.88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton.		.87	—
Sweet basil, California, bgs	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
imported, bgs	lb.	.48 -	.49

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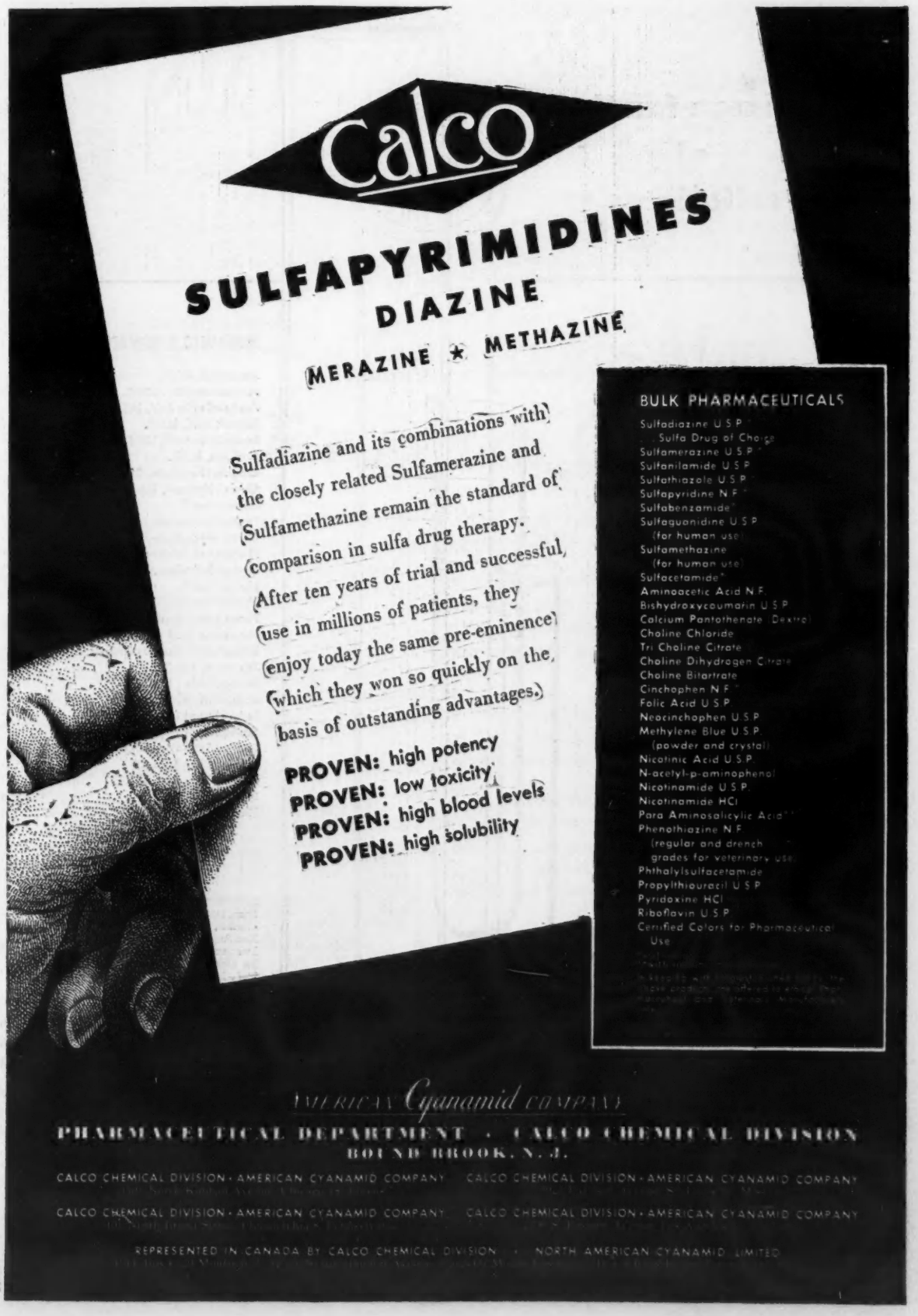
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.65 -	—
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works.	lb.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	-35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.50	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
l.c.l.	ton.	28.00	-35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works,	ton.	36.00	—
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	15 25	-35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¼	Nom.
inedible, extra	lb.	.05½-	—
fancy	lb.	.06½-	—
No. 1	lb.	.05¼-	—
special	lb.	.04¾-	—
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	.07
50%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk	unit-ton.	7.75	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	9.00	—
Tansy leaves bls	lb.	.25 -	.30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs	lb.	.12¾-	.13
medium grades, ex whse., bgs.	lb.	.12¼-	.14
Java, ex whse., bgs	lb.	No stocks.	



Tar Acid Oil—Valonia

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .50 - —
i.c.l., same basis....gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
i.c.l., same basis....gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
i.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms.....lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., fib dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms.....lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms.....lb. .36 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd....lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms.....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
With sodium acetate, USP, dms.lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works.....lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 6.80 - —
timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal.....lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms.....lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls.....lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd ...lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
Metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½-
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works.....lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md..gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind.....gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34½- —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .65 - .66
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works.....lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43¾- .45½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
tanks.....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
tanks.....lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works..kilo.165.00-198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .11 - .11½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10

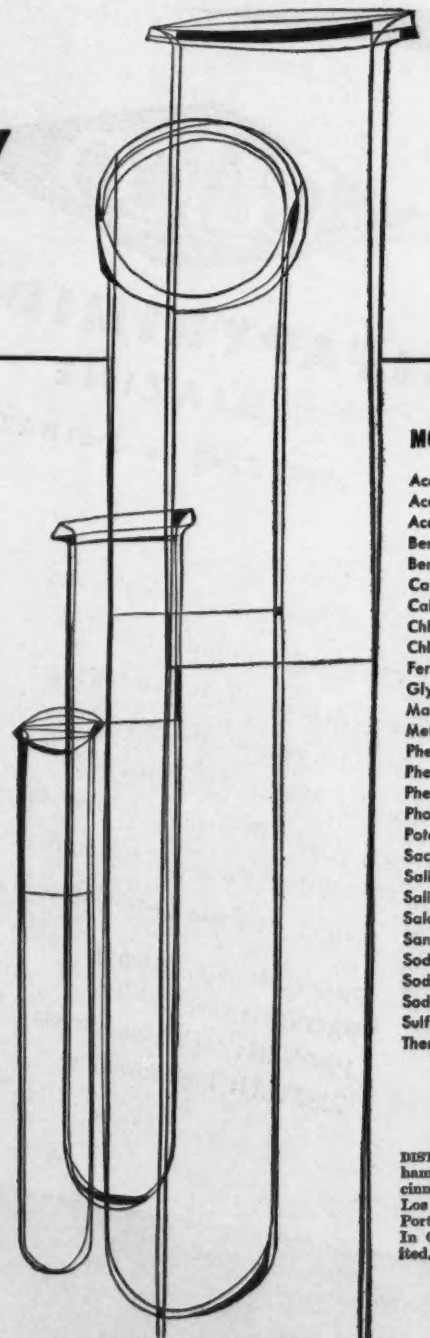
U

Urethane, USP, dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va..ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .40 - .42
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works.lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton..88.00 -89.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.65.00 -66.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —

A large family of salicylates



A half dozen members of Monsanto's family of salicylates serve the pharmaceutical industry. All are manufactured to the high quality standards for which Monsanto has been noted for more than half a century. The salicylate family includes:

Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenyl Salicylate, N.F.
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid
Salicylamide

For product information and availability, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phenylacetic Acid and derivatives
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylamide
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Santophen 1
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Thenylpyramine HCl and derivatives

Santophen: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.

SALICYLATES

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Mexican, cuts, tins..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
whole, tins..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Tahiti, cs..lb. 2.50 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots..lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots...lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins..lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works...lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units., lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm ..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm ..... 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gm. 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_3, 25 gm. bots..gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
tree bark, bls..lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis..lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis..lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton. 103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton. 99.00 -100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot..lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .69 - .71
slabs, bgs..lb. .67 - .69
Bees, crude, African, bgs..lb. .48 - .50
Brazilian, bgs..lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs..lb. .56 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs...lb. .60 - .62
slabs, bgs..lb. .58 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs..lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs..lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .92 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.01 - 1.02
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .95 - .97
refined, bgs., ton lots...lb. 1.00 - 1.02
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.27 - 1.29
No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.27

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African..lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs..lb. .23 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs..lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs..lb. .13 - .14
Ouricury, ref., bgs..lb. .78 - .79
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs..lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp..lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works..lb. .75 - .80
spot..lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works .ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ....ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l..ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l..ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l..ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls..lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls..lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls..lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls..lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls..lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton. 36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton. 42.00 -55.00
Woodflower, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton. 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis..ton. 51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs..lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls..lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls..lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms..lb. .49 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa..gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30½- —
Chicago district..gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district..gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah..gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio..gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa..gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex..gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio..gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo..gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia Pa..gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district..gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y..gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind..gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich..gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O..gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J..gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill..gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I..gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill..gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns..lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —

—Continued on page 53

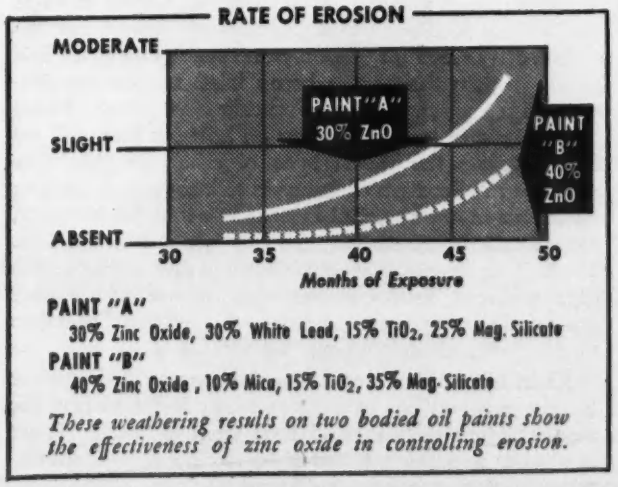
HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

Major Advance in Formulation of Outside House Paints Proves...

Zinc Oxide Most Effective For Erosion Control

THE marked improvement in performance of white and tinted outside house paints in recent years stems in large measure from the industry's development of the slowly-eroding type of finish—which provides self-cleansing properties, longer service life and better repaint surfaces.

Such paints consist of a skilful balance of zinc oxide with softer pigments in a bodied oil vehicle. Leading paints of this type contain about 30% zinc oxide by weight of pigment, as zinc oxide has been found most effective in controlling the rate of erosion.



PAINT "A"
30% Zinc Oxide, 30% White Lead, 15% TiO_2, 25% Mag. Silicate
PAINT "B"
40% Zinc Oxide, 10% Mica, 15% TiO_2, 35% Mag. Silicate

These weathering results on two bodied oil paints show the effectiveness of zinc oxide in controlling erosion.

Zinc oxide retards erosion by protecting and strengthening the film in these 4 principal ways:

1. Toughens the film by soap formation—
Zinc oxide reacts with fatty acids in the oils to form zinc soaps that reinforce the binder and, in addition strengthen the film by more effective bonding of the pigments.

2. Shields the binder from ultraviolet rays—
Zinc oxide is opaque to harmful rays of the sun, thereby retarding embrittlement of the binder.

3. Strengthens the film by mechanical reinforcement—
Zinc oxide reinforces mechanically through the unusual shapes of its particles — multi-facets, "jacks", plates, spicules and aciculars.

4. Protects the binder by neutralizing acidic by-products—
Zinc oxide reacts with short-chain acids formed by oxidation of the binder. This retards embrittlement of the binder and, at the same time, provides zinc compounds that furnish self-cleansing of the film.

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Volume 162 September 22, 1952 Number 12

Business Should Be In

Next week, there will be held in Washington three meetings of national organizations which should get a great deal more attention from business as a whole than they have usually received. The influence of those organizations in basic economic areas is large and good. The service which they can perform, and do perform, toward the expansion of the national product in volume and value has long been helpful, and it can be even more so if their efforts be properly understood and appropriately supported by those who depend on that volume and value for everything—that means everybody in every line of business.

The organizations which will begin their meetings September 29 are, in the order of their meeting dates, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, and the Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials. Of course, their contacts are primarily and directly with agriculture. The concern of their members is primarily with the materials produced by agriculture and those employed in that production. But, what they think and what they do are not of timely and pertinent interest to agriculturists alone or even also to those who supply their needs of materials which promote and protect their productive undertakings. The research they do and the restrictions they apply are directed to the benefiting of all who use the products of those undertakings—as foods, as feeds, as fibers, or as the raw materials of various processing and converting industries. It is highly desirable that what the officials have to say among themselves be known to all those to whom they must apply more or less directly or immediately—and they must also be understood. It is quite equally important that the officials should know and understand what the consumers of agricultural products would like to get toward the better meeting of their desires and needs with reference to what they use. The interchange of ideas, suggestions, and information can be of actual national benefit—and naturally, therefore, would benefit all who shared in their dissemination and application.

It is to be expected that each of the three organizations will give some attention to the perplexing problem of chemical additives in foods. There is much to be learned with reference to that matter, and in its consideration, the interest of the medical profession in various aspects of the use of economic poisons in agriculture must get the full measure of consideration, analytical and critical, which it deserves. The reports of the American Medical Association's Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry on insecticides are a must for reading by all who make such materials and all who use them, and no less for all who are officially concerned with the regulation of their distribution, application, and elimination as end-product contaminants.

The study of agricultural economic poisons has been called phytopharmacy in France, and its purpose has been defined as the determination of the efficacy and method of using such agents and their influence on the plants to be protected against the harmful action of pests, especially any harmful effects. It is with a phytopharmacal concept that the activities of the organizations meeting next week should be examined and evaluated by those who are affected thereby.

There is another organization whose activities are in the general area covered by those three; that is the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. That one, of course, works much more closely with governmental agencies than does the American Medical Association—a condition which makes its position on any matter most deserving of study by business as a whole. The program of fertilization in which it has joined with the United States Department of Agriculture has been offered with a request for cooperation by the industries supplying the necessary materials and "other public and private organizations." Business will be wise to do everything practicable to prevent a consequent predominance of "public" participation and influence, which always result in the burdening of "private" interests with the inevitable cost of theoretical "plans." Although the present face appearance of the major plan of agricultural production control looks like a containment within advisory actions, one never can tell what may come after the election: it is to be noted that the "change" in governmental policies and practices which is particularly emphasized in the campaigning does not include a departure from agricultural price support and parities—and it is from those seeds that the crop of all sorts of controls and costs comes.

Agriculture must produce more food, directly in the products of the soil and indirectly in animals which feed upon such products. It is highly desirable that a better balance be set up between the two channels and that a more efficient channel of distribution be developed all-round. Readjustment is needed also because of the industrial trend from natural to synthetic fibers for textile and other uses and the meat-raising shift from feed grains to grass. It is not within the possibilities or the province of the official chemists and controllers to meet all the changing needs of agriculture. It is up to business as a whole to see that their limitations are not taken advantage of wholly by governmental opportunists.

Much Is to Be Learned

The head-man of one of the biggest corporations involved in the recent steel strike has come out for the development of a new method of settling disturbances and dissatisfactions in employment relations. The executive head of the National Association of Credit Men (a sound thinker in many economic areas) has asked that labor leaders, top management executives, and leaders in public thought hold a conference with the purpose of developing a program of labor-management cooperation. Management and labor participated a short time ago in a conference at Rutgers University on "How Can the Industrial Citizen Meet His Group Relations Responsibility in the Plant and the Community" —referred to as an approach to the development of industrial teamwork. A leader in the United States Senate has proposed (ex officio) a constitutional amendment which would declare positively that the President has no "inherent powers" to assure the production of materials for defense—or to do anything else. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has reported that "fringe benefits" officially decreed in the settlement of employment disputes cost industry up to $25,000,000,000 a year. The presidential candidates are not saying "too much" about the inadequacy and inefficiency of the federal statutes which have to do with the handling of employment disturbances. The chief of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has resigned after serving quite ably and satisfactorily for five years. Again the post is being filled by the appointment of a lawyer, which the retiring chief is not. Some labor organizations are voting on how far they will go in respecting the picket lines of other groups. The American Federation of Labor is talking about inviting all unions in one national federation—that, presumably, would assure full sanctity for any group's picket line. There is a plainly discernible threat of a strike in the coal industry. Production of fighter planes for the navy got another clipping by a strike at a second California plant. What does it all add up to?

As in all problems of national economy, the answer to that question has at least as many forms as had the elephant that the six blind men went to "see." There is a need for a new method of handling employment disputes; but that cannot be found by way of management-labor cooperation—as the two parties are today constituted and, particularly, led, "there ain't no sich thing." But, there has been developed over the past year an encouraging increase in the prerequisite understanding on both sides.

The solution of the problems of employment relations must be sought through education. The bigger problem of finding capable educators requires the attention of men with the particular qualifications of the retiring mediation chief. The biggest problem of making those who should learn go to school may be solved in about the same number of years that the present method of dealing with employment dissatisfaction has been used.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Shooing the Starlings

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

About the time that I saw what you had to say September 8 about siccing the pest-prosecutors on the starling plagues of nearby New Jersey and other places getting the bird, I noted in a newspaper that out in Ohio a telephone man had successfully dispersed the chattering spattering blackies by putting an automobile horn up in the most-populated tree and honking it when the evening migration was coming in.

Somewhat more in your line may be the reports from Rocky Mountain areas that pheasants will not steal seeded corn which has been treated with lindane. The reports say that the lindane "repels" the birds, not merely that the treated corn is not relished by them.

Starlings are far less fastidious than pheasants in various ways. But, a bit of tree-spraying with lindane could, at least, be tried as a discouragement of their visiting.

Summit, N. J. W. L. BARRIE.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

and opened next month. It is only a small project designed to accommodate forty-nine patients at Lebanon, Ore., but because it marks a milestone in a program of overcoming the critical need for hospital facilities the government is making quite a ceremony out of its opening. A number of government officials, including Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, are journeying from Washington to participate.

The hospital survey and construction act was passed by congress in 1946 just at the start of the postwar period to help communities meet the critical need for hospital facilities. Of the 1,000 projects now in operation, 525 are completely new hospitals, 330 are additions and improvements to existing hospitals and 145 are health centers. The federal government has put $500,000,000 into these hospital projects, and the state and communities have invested almost twice as much, $900,000,000, plus an untold amount of energy, initiative and very hard work.

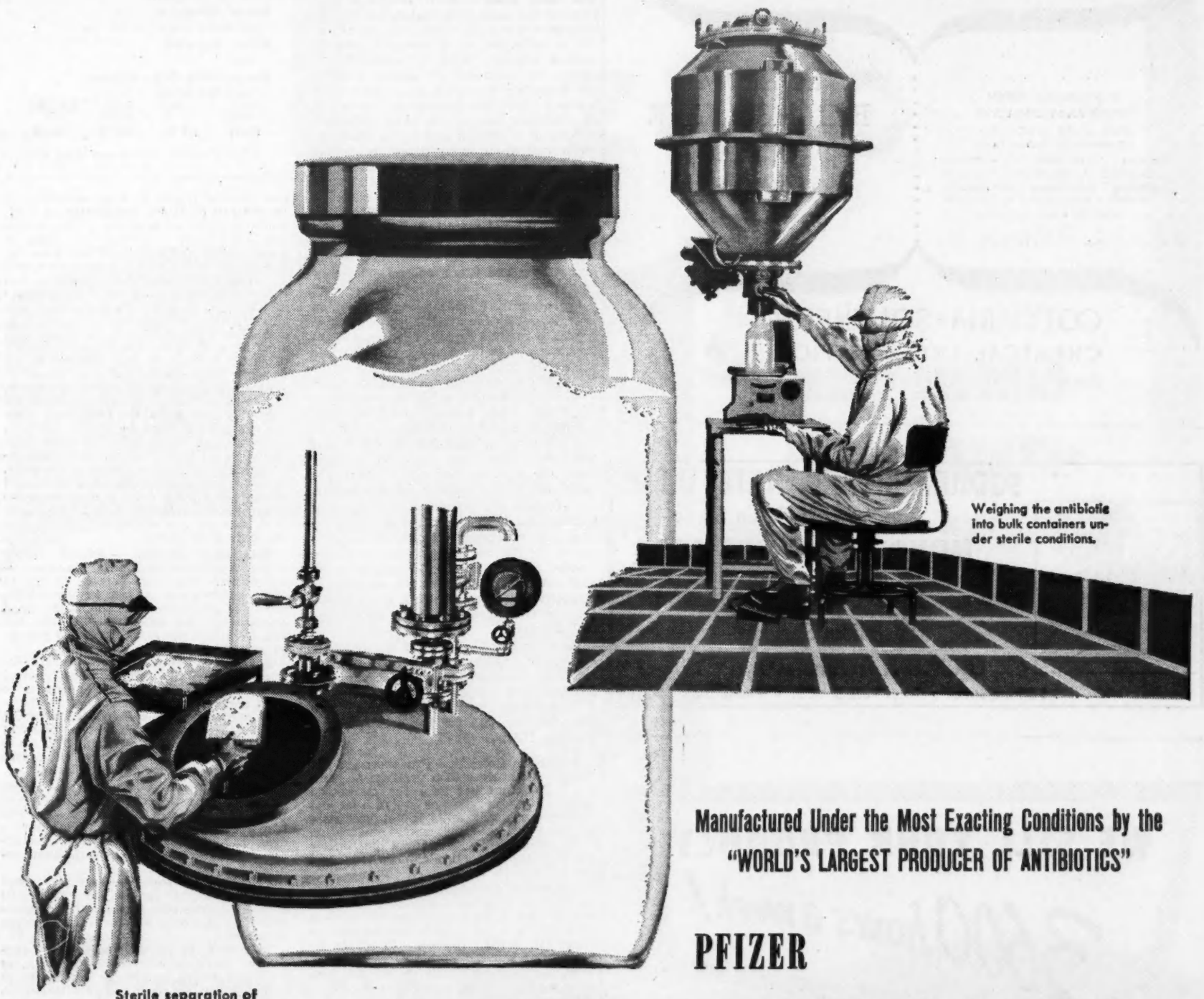
Many of the hospitals built since 1946 are located in rural areas; almost 60 percent are in communities of less than 5,000. In addition to the 1,000 projects now in operation, another 800 are in various stages of planning and construction. When these are completed, the nation will only then have passed out of the stage of a critical shortage of hospital facilities—the result of a dearth of hospital construction throughout the depression and war years in the face of an expanding population.

USDA Naval Stores Party

The USDA's naval stores station at Olustee, Fla., is holding "open house" for the naval stores industries October 29 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., marking twenty years of service to the industry. The occasion will give an opportunity to the naval stores industries, which includes farmers, producers, processors, factors, and dealers to observe the naval stores research division in operation.

The general program for the day, after the registration of guests, includes addresses by department research administrators from Washington, and by members of the two turpentine industry organizations:—American Turpentine Farmers Association, and the Gum Processors Association. Tours will be conducted through the station, including the chemical laboratories and the engineering pilot plant.

There will also be exhibits of improved woods' practices on the grounds of the station, and conducted tours of the experimental test pilots in the nearby Olustee Experimental Forest. The naval stores public is invited.



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Heavy Chemicals

Market trend was upward last week. The index stood at 95.07, compared with 94.92 in the preceding period. Manganese dioxide was priced higher, the uplift being a reflection of a stronger primary market abroad. Muriatic acid did not change in price but the supply position has definitely tightened as a result of a reduced byproduct production. According to suppliers, one of the most important sources of byproduct acid is the DDT factories and about every plant that makes this insecticide is closed down temporarily. Labor strikes have developed at some important soda ash plants which caused a moderate shifting of orders. Shortages of ash have not materialized to date and there was plenty available at the close of the week. Caustic soda continued in liberal supply and there was no stringency in chlorine.

Carbon tetrachloride whose production is regulated by the availability of chlorine remained in good supply. There was slight improvement in demand for glacial acetic acid. With new production of glacial in sight, the long range prospects of price stability are doubted by some members of the trade. Aside from muratic, there was no indication of supply shortage in any of the other acids. Sales of tin oxide and other tin salts have increased slightly since the first of the month. NPA has eased restrictions on the use of cryolite.

A fractional advance in the price of prime western zinc was followed by a decline. There appeared to be no concrete reason for the upward revision. Stocks are moving more freely for galvanizing use at steel mills while supplies are adequate to meet all requirements. NPA has dropped its allocation program for molybdenum and tungsten.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 84.2 percent for the week ending Sept. 13, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 65.9 in the preceding week and 99.1 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Aluminum Sulphate—Producers are not finding sulphuric acid a problem at present and output has kept the market in adequate supply. It was stated that demand from paper mills is not unusually heavy. Shipments for water purification have averaged about normal but below normal for dye, chemical, tanning and textile uses.

Ammoniac, Sal—Sales of white granular maintain a moderate gain over a month ago. It was stated the dry-battery makers have shown a little more interest and so have the leather plants. There is no scarcity of stocks at present.

Bleaching Powder—Shipments for government use are not as extensive as noted earlier in the year and this has relieved the severe shortage to some extent. Prices were unchanged from former levels.

Chlorine—Supply conditions have remained relatively easy regardless of a moderate pickup in consuming demand. The principal problem at present is the scarcity of cylinders and the inability to get consumers to return tankcars promptly.

The output of important chemicals in the North-Rhine Westphalia area of Western Germany has been decreasing since March, 1952, especially of such items as chlorine, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, and caustic soda. The slump is attributed to reduced demand.

Cobalt Acetate — Gross production in June was placed at 14,171 pounds, against 10,000 pounds in May by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments in June were 9,403 pounds, compared with 5,510 in the preceding month. Stocks on June 30 amounted to 15,070 pounds, against 10,302 on May 31.

Copper Sulphate—Market conditions revealed no important change last week. It is expected that Florida sales will pickup shortly. Field reports from that state indicate a large citrous crop with an increase of from 20 to 35 percent in grapefruit juice production. Industrial demand is normal and holding steady. Export inquiry has increased, particularly from Argentina, Brazil and Peru. Overall supply conditions comfortable, with immediate shipments available.

Fluorspar—Production of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in May was 18,685 tons, 19 percent more than in April, but it was 30 percent less than the rate of consumption in steel plants in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of acid-grade fluorspar of domestic origin in May was 3,512 tons, 4 percent less than in April, and it was 7 percent less than the rate of consumption in hydrofluoric-acid plants in May. This deficit, however, was partly offset by milling Mexican ore at a flotation plant in the United States; 125 tons of acid-grade concentrates were produced and shipped in May, compared with none in April. These figures on fluorspar of Mexican origin are not included in the domestic production.

Lime—Sales of dead-burned dolomite, showing the effects of the steel strike, were relatively low in July, 1952, but were slightly higher than in June. Building, chemical and other industrial lime sales increased over the previous month, whereas agricultural lime continued to decrease. Sales of open-market lime totaled 472,565 short tons during July, a 4 percent increase over the 454,041 tons reported for June, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Manganese Dioxide — Priced higher owing to a firmer position at foreign supply points. For 84-87 percent in lots of 40,000 pounds and upward in paper bags, gross for net, works, ton $83, paper lined burlap bags, ton $86, drums, works, ton $88.50—prices for 10,000 to 40,000 pounds $3 per ton higher.

Phosphorus Oxychloride — Small lot sales featured the market which showed no unusual activity. Stocks adequate to meet current requirements.

A subsidiary of the Swedish Match Co. plans to construct a phosphorus plant at Mansbo, near Avesta, Sweden. The small plant of another subsidiary will close when the new factory is completed.

Potash, Caustic—Consumers have continued to take this chemical for current wants and the sales volume for soap and textile use is slightly better than a month ago. Liquid is commanding the most attention at present. Supply conditions remained comfortable.

Potassium Carbonate—Glass plants are buying conservatively and not inclined to increase inventories substantially at present. No shortage of stocks for prompt shipment.

Potassium Permanganate—Supply conditions have improved, particularly in technical which is now in a position to level off current requirements promptly. Export inquiry is quiet as prices abroad are soft and about at the level named for American material. USP is also working into better shape and it looks as though the supply will be normal in another month.

Potassium Stannate—More activity has featured this market since the steel strike. The steel industry uses a lot of this material for plating pistons. Market position firm with no scarcity of stocks for immediate shipment.

Soda Ash—Labor difficulties at several producing plants has cutback production. Plants operating have felt moderate pressure for shipments for the first time this year. Overall demand had shown some pickup prior to the strikes and the extent of pressure will be regulated by the length of the shutdowns. It is expected that increased production where labor difficulties are not encountered will neutralize the shortage to a large degree but there seemed to be plenty of stock available at the close of the week.

Soda, Caustic—Not affected much by the strike at soda ash plants. Consumer demand has broadened to some extent and has been leveled off without difficulty. Liquid is said to be rolling in better volume to textile mills but no unusual activity in the dry forms where stocks hold a comfortable position.

Sodium Bicarbonate—According to suppliers, demand is sustained at the level attained throughout August which was better than July. Maintenance of a comfortable supply position has kept immediate shipments available.

Sodium Silicate—While demand has improved slightly, producers have experienced no difficulty in leveling off demand

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Manganese dioxide, $5 per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 21, 1951
95.07	94.92	94.77	96.12

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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promptly. Production has kept supply conditions favorable.

Sodium Stannate—Some pickup in inquiry last week from steel mills. The market held steady under he maintenance of metalic tin prices. There was no shortage of stocks for immediate shipment.

Sulphur—Mine shipments of native sulphur in July were placed at 496,347 long tons, against 402,987 in the preceding month by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of recovered sulphur were 28,436 long tons, compared with 27,339 in June. Apparent sales of native sulphur in July amounted to 508,211 long tons, against 397,943 in June. Apparent sales of recovered sulphur were 28,506 long tons in July, compared with 27,371 in June.

Domestic production of sulphur and sulphur dioxide had been expected to add 20,000 to 25,000 long tons to Canada's supplies in 1952, but virtually no new output from pyrites will be available this year and production of sulphur dioxide has been delayed by the shortage of tank cars. Total domestic output probably will be limited to 9,000 to 10,000 tons from oil companies in Alberta.

A company at Arvida and one at Valleyfield may bring in the equivalent of 6,000 tons and 9,000 tons, respectively, of sulphur, but in the form of sulfuric acid, which will not directly relieve the shortage in the pulp and paper industry, the Dominion's principal consumer of sulphur.

Tin Oxide—Relaxation of government controls last month has resulted in a moderate increase in demand. The market was quoted firm at $1.23 to $1.24 per pound, depending upon quantity. Under normal conditions this material is used as a polishing agent by the granite and marble industry and in ceramics and textiles.

Acids

Acetic—Slight improvement continued to feature the demand for glacial with the supply position remaining comfortable. According to trade reports, increased production from plants in Canada and Texas is expected in the not far distant future and the effect upon future prices is problematical.

Chromic—No shortage at present. Plating demand fair but not unusually active. Sales mostly for current wants at former price levels.

Hydrofluoric—Shipments held at a slightly increased level. Stocks not excessive but fully capable of meeting the current extent of consuming demand.

Muriatic—Supply conditions tightened appreciably last week as a result of a substantial cut in byproduct output. According to trade reports, about every DDT plant in the country is closed down at present. These were important sources of byproduct muriatic acid supply. Shipments of muriatic at present are being restricted to regular customers with short shipments not uncommon. It was stated that producers have also been in the market for spot acid.

A plant at La Paz, Bolivia, has been hampered in expanding its small output of muriatic acid to meet the increased requirements of smelters at the Oruro mines, principally by the lack of high-grade lead and other materials not available from domestic sources. Test runs on a zinc-oxide pilot plant are considered likely to lead to sufficient production of this material to meet domestic needs.

Sulphuric—Stocks continued adequate to meet current requirements with no indication of a shortage in sight at present. It was stated that demand from textile plants with yarn units is running quite a bit above a month ago. Shipments to the iron and steel industry have also increased substantially.

Although the leading Italian chemical firm is interested in processes for producing sulphuric acid from anhydride and gypsum, the company's bureau of studies has not undertaken any experiments in this field. It uses pyrites to manufacture sulphuric acid and has ample supplies of this raw material.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum production during July was 78,368 short tons, a slight increase over June, according to the Bureau of Mines. A large producer brought an additional pot line into pro-

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duction at Spokane, Washington, during the month. General net imports of crude and semi-fabricated aluminum increased 48 percent in June over the preceding month. Canada supplied about 94 percent of the total. Small tonnages were received from Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Cobalt—Consumption of cobalt in the United States declined for the fourth consecutive month in June and was at the lowest rate since the second quarter of 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. The smaller usage was due largely to the steel strike. Consumption was 581,150 pounds in June, a decrease of 24 percent from May. Less cobalt was used for all purposes except cemented carbides and pigments. Quantitywise, the decline was most pronounced for cobalt-chromium-tungsten-molybdenum alloys. Production of cobalt metal in the United States was 6 percent less in June than in May but imports decreased 25 percent; sales were up 17 percent. Production of cobalt oxide increased 2 percent, but imports declined 100 percent and sales 10 percent. Production and shipments of salts decreased 14 and 1 percent, respectively. Output of driers gained 6 percent but shipments declined 18 percent. Production (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates was 62,273 pounds in June, compared with 108,082 pounds in May. There were no shipments in June compared with 80,947 pounds (cobalt content) in May. Imports of cobalt into the United States were 24 percent smaller in June than in May. Receipts of white alloy (crude) were 3 percent larger, but imports of metal were 25 percent smaller. There were no imports of oxide in June compared with 35,000 pounds (gross weight) in May.

Copper—Domestic production of refined copper in August was placed at 95,366 tons, against 96,049 in July by the Copper Institute. Deliveries to fabricators amounted to 126,941 tons and stocks on August 31 were 83,771 tons, compared with 73,657 on July 31. Daily average production during August was 4,095 tons, against 3,715 in July. The primary output in August amounted to 75,669 tons, compared with 78,025 in July Daily average production in August was 2,441 tons, against 2,517 in July.

Lead—Mine production of recoverable lead in the United States in July was 4 percent lower than the June output, according to the Bureau of Mines. This reduction occurred despite the rise in the average price of pig lead, New York, from 15.25c. in June to 16c. in July. Production for the month totaled 30,405 tons compared with 31,702 tons in June and a monthly average of 32,536 tons in 1951. The average daily rate of production dropped from 1,057 tons to 981 tons. Lead output from the west central states of Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas increased about 7 percent in July, indicating a trend toward greater lead recovery in the tri-state district due to the zinc price declines. Mines in states east of the Mississippi river produced 992 tons of recoverable lead in July, slightly more than output in the previous month. Production of lead from the combined Western states decreased 11 percent to 16,656 tons in July.

Quicksilver—Spot prices held at the advance recorded last week—$193 to $195 per flask. Some October arrivals were absorbed early in the week at $187 per flask and this figure was named for November at the close. Consumer interest was not extensive and trading for the most part was of hand to mouth character.

San Francisco—Little or no increase in inquiry was reported during the week with stocks continuing limited and quotations unchanged at $192 per flask.

Selenium—Remained under strict allocation with no easement in sight at present. Demand for use in rectifiers and other electronic equipment continued exceedingly heavy. Under normal conditions a lot of this material is used to make stainless steel easier to machine.

Tungsten—NPA dropped its allocation program for pure tungsten and molybdenum and wiped out all restrictions on the use of terneplate. In an amendment to M-81, the tungsten and molybdenum regulation, the NPA eliminated its allocation control of pure tungsten and pure molybdenum, effective immediately. Supplies of the two metals are now sufficient to meet all military, atomic and defense-supporting and civilian requirements, the agency stated.

Domestic production of tungsten concentrates in May and June of 1952 exceeded the consumption according to the Bureau of Mines. This is the first time since the third quarter of 1949 that production has exceeded consumption, and the only other such period in recent years was in the first quarter of 1946. Domestic production and shipments of tungsten concentrates (reduced to an equivalent of 60 percent WO_3) in the second quarter of 1952 were 1,812 and 1,730 short tons, respectively, an increase of 14 percent in production and a 7 percent increase in shipments. Producers' stocks (60 percent WO_3 basis) were 275 tons on June 30, 1952, compared with 195 tons on March 31, 1952. The International Materials Conference tungsten-molybdenum committee announced third quarter distribution allotments. The United States was listed to receive 49.8 percent of the estimated free-world production.

Zinc — Priced higher at 14½c. per pound for prime western East St. Louis basis and then reduced to 14c. at the close. The advance appeared to be a reflection of increased demand following the expanded activities at steel plants since the ending of the strike. There was no shortage of stocks. The final quotation was 14c. to 14½c.

Pressed Steel Co. Issues Booklet

The Pressed Steel Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has issued a new catalog describing its line of light weight processing and heat treating equipment.

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AEC Sets Up Operations Office in San Francisco

A San Francisco operations office of the Atomic Energy Commission has been established, general manager M. W. Boyer announced last week. John Flaherty, assistant manager of the Chicago operations office, is manager of the new office, which brings to nine the total of AEC's prinicipal field administrative centers.

The San Francisco area office, which has been reporting directly to the AEC production division in Washington, and the Berkeley, Calif., area office, which has been under the Chicago operations office, are consolidated into the new operations office, reporting directly to Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad, director of the reactor development division.

The San Francisco operations office will be responsible for administration of contracts with the University of California for operation of the radiation laboratory at Berkeley; the California Research Development Company for operation of facilities at Livermore, Calif.; North American Aviation, Inc., for developmental work being conducted at Downey, Calif., and for other research and development contracts in the west coast area. The new operations office will be established temporarily in quarters of the San Francisco area office at 200 Bush street, San Francisco.

Water Testing for Fluorides Seen Faster by New Method

A rapid new test for fluorides in drinking water which may simplify the problem of "spot-checking" fluoridated water supplies was described by Prof. M. L. Nichols and Albert C. Condo, jr., of Cornell University, in a report to the American Chemical Society at its national meeting in Atlantic city, N. J., last week.

The test is equally effective in detecting either naturally-occurring fluorides in water or fluorides added to water supplies to reduce tooth decay, the chemists indicated. Fluorides in concentrations ranging from zero to six parts in a million parts of water can be accurately determined by the method, it was said. This range should be sufficient for most fluoride determinations of water supplies, it was pointed out, since natural fluorides rarely exceed six parts in a million parts of water. The chemists emphasized that their work was still on a preliminary scale and further research would be necessary before the new test could be completely evaluated.

Mannerfrid Elects Officers

Henrik Mannerfrid, Inc., New York, has announced that several changes have been made in its top management setup and that the officers of the company are now as follows:—Chairman of the board and secretary, James H. Tully; president and treasurer, Henrik Mannerfrid; vice-president, C. O. Wilson, and assistant treasurer, F. Ehrlich.

Elbert Shifts Chemical Unit

Elbert & Co. has transferred its chemical department to its affiliated concern, Interstate Chemical Corporation, New York. Philip F. O'Brien, former manager of Elbert's chemical department, has joined Interstate as a vice-president.

Bamag Electrolyzer Described

General Industrial Development Corporation, exclusive agent in the United States and Canada for Bamag-Meguin, has available for distribution an eight-page bulletin on Bamag pressure bipolar type electrolytic cells for the manufacture of pure hydrogen and oxygen. The bulletin discusses in detail the operation of the electrolyzer. Several illustrations, a layout of a typical installation, a schematic drawing, performance curves and complete technical data make up the contents of the booklet. The bulletin is available from General Industrial Development Corporation, 270 Park avenue, New York 17.

New England Chemical Club Annual Fall Outing for Oct. 2

The Chemical Club of New England will hold its annual fall outing October 2 at the Coonamessett Ranch Inn, North Falmouth, Mass. Golf, a fishing trip and cocktail party are on the program.

Trade Briefs

Mervin E. Runner, instructor of chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology, has been promoted to assistant professor.

Bernard Rabinovich, instructor in the chemistry department at Illinois Institute of Technology, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor.

Richard B. Bernstein, assistant professor of chemistry and director of the Freund Instrumentation Laboratory at Illinois Institute of Technology, has been named an associate professor.

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Chemical Expansion Plan Mapped by Swedish Group

The Swedish Association of Chemical Industries has outlined a five-year program of chemical expansion for Sweden. In a report to that country's Department of Finance, the group called for new production facilities for methanol, phenol, formaldehyde, pharmaceutical products, plastics, and synthetic fibers. It said that it made its recommendations in most cases only when projected expansions can be based on domestic raw materials.

The association disapproved expanded production for sodium sulphate, hydrochloric acid and calcium chloride. It vetoed as well a proposed $1,300,000 ammonia and fertilizer plant because of its high cost, the manufacture of these products in Norway, and the greater need for building permits for other commodities.

Corrosion of Natural Gas Main to Be Discussed Wed.

Corrosion problems growing out of the new natural gas main from Texas to New York will be discussed at a meeting of the metropolitan New York section of the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, to be held September 24 at Schwartz's restaurant, New York. O. W. Wade, corrosion engineer of Transcontinental Pipe Line Corporation, will discuss corrosion problems encountered on the gas main west of the Hudson River and methods adopted for corrosion mitigation. F. E. Kulman, corrosion engineer of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York will describe the various features of corrosion prevention used on the New York portion of the main.

Michigan Alkali Appoints Conway, Brunner, McCord

Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, New York, has appointed M. I. Conway manager of the central district, H. C. Brunner manager of distributor sales, and Bert McCord sales representative in the central district. The three men will operate from the home office at Wyandotte.

Mr. Conway is assuming charge of the newly created central district covering the entire state of Michigan, northern Ohio, northern Indiana, western Pennsylvania, western New York and northern West Virginia. Manager of the Pittsburgh, Pa., sales office since 1946, he has over twenty-eight years of service with Wyandotte. He will assume his new duties on January 1 at which time he will move his headquarters to Wyandotte.

Mr. Brunner has been manager of the Detroit, Mich., office for the last six years and has been with Wyandotte since 1930. In his new position he will be charged with the administration of all distributor sales and will develop and execute promotional programs related to distributors. Mr. Brunner will continue to manage the Detroit office until he assumes his new duties on January 1.

Mr. McCord will assist Mr. Conway as sales representative in the Central District. He was formerly manager of the Detroit sales office of the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Hooker Technical Positions To Kischitz and Wilkenfeld

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced that Alexander D. Kischitz has been placed in charge of research technical literature, and that Jerome Wilkenfeld has been appointed supervisor of process study. Both men have been associated with the company since 1943. Mr. Kischitz, prior to his recent transfer, was a research chemist. Mr. Wilkenfeld has been employed in various Hooker departments, being transferred to the process study group in 1945. Prior to his recent promotion he was a group leader.

Goodrich Opens Phila. Office

A new field sales office of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company has been opened in Philadelphia. Located in suite 1736 at 1339 Chestnut street, the new office will be staffed by E. B. Osborne and R. L. Lundquist, handling sales and service on "Geon" polyvinyl materials, and P. C. Cramer, sales representative for "Hycar" American rubber.

Delft Elects Hajduk Pres.

The Delft Company, Chicago, has announced the election of John C. Hajduk as president. Mr. Hajduk had been associated with the Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, for more than fifteen years prior to joining Delft.

Mich. Chemical Gives Fellowships

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has announced the establishment of fellowships and research grants at Michigan State College, the University of Michigan and the University of Notre Dame.

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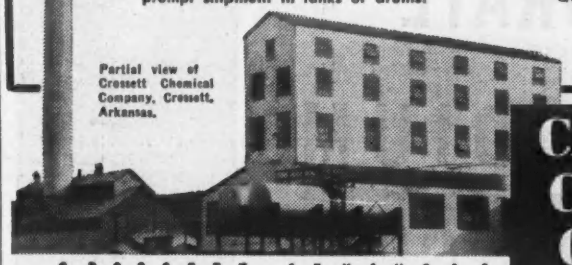
Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.
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Nicaro Nickel Plant Now in Full Operation

Nicaro, US government-owned and privately-operated nickel plant, is now in full operation, Jess Larson, head of the General Services Administration, announced last week. Recent production figures, Mr. Larson said, indicate that the plant has met the goal of higher efficiency by producing nickel in greater quantities than in its first tour of duty during World War II.

The Nicaro plant, located in Oriente Province, Cuba, was begun in 1942 and produced 63,500,000 pounds of nickel prior to its shutdown as a surplus operation in 1947. A speedup restoration at a cost of about $12,000,000 was begun early last year at the direction of the Munitions Board. Mr. Larson said that Nicaro reached full operation in mid-July. Analysis of operational data, however, now permits GSA for the first time to compare its results with previous records, using as a basic measurement the rate at which nickel is extracted from ore.

By this test, Mr. Larson said, the present operation is already 8 percent higher in efficiency than the operation for the average month of 1946, the best year of the previous operation. Projected goal for the plant is an output of 30,000,000 pounds of nickel annually. The plant is operated by Nickel Processing Company, a management corporation, owned jointly by National Lead Company, New York, and Fomento Minerales Cubanos, a Cuban firm.

Neptunium Reported Found In Natural State in Africa

The first trace of natural neptunium 237 has been discovered in ore from the the Belgian Congo, it was reported to the American Chemical Society's 122nd national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., last week. This discovery fulfills the 1947 prediction of Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Nobel Prize-winning chemist of the University of California, that this isotope—first synthesized in 1942—and the atomic fuel plutonium would be found in minute quantities in nature.

Only three ten-billionths of an ounce of neptunium 237 (an isotope of neptunium with an atomic weight of 237) has been isolated from the African pitchblende ore, and scientists will probably have to rely for any usable quantities on the synthetic material obtained from the cyclotron bombardment of uranium or from the operation of the Atomic Energy Commission's uranium piles, it was indicated in the report, which was presented by Dr. Donald F. Peppard of the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago. G. W. Mason, P. R. Gray, and J. P. Mech are co-authors.

Crown Can Elects V. P.

The election of George W. Crabtree as vice-president in charge of manufacturing of Crown Can Company, Philadelphia, a subsidiary of Crown Cork & Seal Company, has been announced by John J. Nagle, chairman of the board and president of both companies. Mr. Crabtree was associated with Continental Can Company for the past twenty years in its manufacturing operations in managerial and operating capacities. At the time of his joining Crown Can he was division manager of manufacturing for the eastern division.

NPA Names Newman

The National Production Authority has appointed Rufe B. Newman, jr., acting assistant administrator for facilities and construction. Frank R. Creedon, former head of the bureau, has been named director of installations in the office of the Secretary of Defense.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Slight improvement was noted in the demand for textile and leather chemicals last week, though consumers continued to limit transactions to immediate delivery. Withdrawals against current contracts also moved in increased volume. Tone of the market remained steady, with the exception of egg derivatives which were easier with the lower cost of production. Flake albumen was reduced 5 cents per pound and egg yolk 2 cents per pound.

Sizing materials continued to move in moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Trading in potato starch was confined to shipments from Holland because of the scarcity of domestic starch. Sales of new Dutch starch took place at slightly lower levels. Production in Maine continued at a standstill, while new crop Idaho starch was quoted above the cost of foreign material laid down at New York. Tight supply situation of tapioca flour at primary centers and on spot continued to affect business. High cost of limited quantities available for shipment from Brazil was a deterrent. Interest in sago flour for spot and forward delivery remained quiet. Corn dextrin and starch were in steady request for prompt requirements.

Light and spotty trading was noted in tanning materials. Business was centered in replacements of quebracho and wattle, while other materials commanded little attention.

Office of Price Stabilization lifted price controls on leather and tanning finishing services supplied by contractors to manufacturers of shoes and other leather products under amendment 22 to CPR 14 effective September 16. This action is in line with the suspension of ceilings on hides, skins, and leather.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 5c. per lb.
Yolk, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 21, 1951
104.08	104.09	104.07	99.00

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consumer interest described as fair. Demand mostly for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change and well held.

Bichromates—Withdrawals against former contracts have been stepped up. New business was moderate and spotty. Market remained firm and all grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Demand moved along seasonal lines for prompt delivery. Supplies were adequate to meet requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—While demand showed some improvement, there is no shortage of supplies at present. Quotations were without change.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming demand was reported moderate chiefly for prompt requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged and well held, reflecting the steadiness of basic oils.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Steady consuming demand absorbed sizable quantities of albumin for immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Soluble dried blood continued in fair demand for actual needs. Prices were unchanged, ranging from 17c. to 18c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Improved demand was noted for all grades. Market remained on a steady basis at prevailing quotations. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94, and white, $8.68, same basis. Less carlots, 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consuming demand was more active, especially from the textile trade. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder at $7.41 per 100 pounds, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was further reduced, declining 822,000 bushels to 13,858,000 bushels for the week ended September 12, compared with 29,129,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. The government report as of September 1 estimated the corn crop at 3,185,237,000 bushels, against the 1951 production of 2,941,423,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 3,011,652,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 38.7 bushels per acre, compared with the 1951 final of 36.2 bushels and 1941-50 average of 34.7 bushels.

Egg Albumen—Flake continued unsettled and quotations were reduced 5c. per pound to $2.39 to $2.41 per pound, and powder to $2.43 to $2.45 per pound, depending upon quantity. Demand was light, and restricted to actual requirements. The technical grade, however, was quotably unchanged and maintained at $1.03 to $1.10 per pound, according to quantity.

The government placed the egg production at 4,155,000,000 during August, against 4,463,000,000 in July, and 1941-50 average of 3,788,000,000. Production for January-August inclusive totaled 43,390,000,000 compared with 42,035,000,000 for the same period last year and 1941-50 average of 40,525,000,000.

Egg Yolk—This market also was easier and dropped 2c. per pound. Prices were quoted at $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, as to quantity. Consuming demand was light, as buyers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner.

Potato Starch—Trading was restricted to shipments of foreign starch. Moderate business was reported for shipment from Holland at 8.70c. per pound, jute bags and 8.75c. per pound, paper bags, carlots, duty paid, New York. There was no change in the tight condition of the domestic market. Stocks in Maine were scanty and quoted nominally at 10½c. to 11c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills. New crop Idaho starch was held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Stocks on spot were without change and ranged from 10¼c. to 12c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity and seller.

Sago Flour — Offers from Singapore were quoted at 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, New York, September-October shipment. Buying interest was light. Stocks on spot were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, and refined at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Tight supply condition continued to feature this market. Offers from Brazil continued scarce and occasional shipments were quoted at 12¼c. per pound, carlot, exdock, which was above importers ideas. Stocks on spot were also light and held for regular customers' requirements. Quotations were merely nominal, ranging from 12¾c. to 14½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to buyer, seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

National Production Authority has revoked order M-57 restricting the use of vegetable tanning materials due to the increased supply of these materials. The order limited the use of vegetable tanning materials and restricted the amount of chestnut extract that could be used in blends. Although the order has been rescinded, users and producers of quebracho, chestnut and wattle still will be required to file periodic reports on consumption, production, deliveries and inventories of these materials with NPA.

Chestnut Extract — This market remained steady at current quotations. Demand was moderate for prompt delivery. Available supplies were reported light.

Mangrove Bark — Interest in replacements was reported light. Shipments, however, were quotably unchanged and well held. South American bark was maintained at $60 per ton, exdock and African, $78 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Trading continued slow. Inquiry for shipments was fair, but actual business was inactive. Quotations were maintained at former levels. Ordinary J1's were held at $45 per ton, exdock and assorted at $48 per ton. Crushed were quoted at $65 to $66 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to show a good inquiry for prompt shipment, while trading was spotty. Prices were unchanged and firm. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis.

Wattle — Inquiry in replacements was fairly active. Actual sales were reported light at unchanged quotations. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract was held at 11½c. and East African, 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend continued to slant downward last week. The index stood at 113.57, against 113.62 in the preceding period. Tankage was lower. Dried blood declined in price at Chicago and the market, while unchanged in New York displayed an easier tone. Buyers took steamed bone meal at the former price but showed no interest in the raw variety. Strict government regulations which will become effective on the raw grade next month have led to the belief that this material is on its way out. No additional sales were recorded in hoof meal. Most of the producers of menhaden meal have sold their output for the season. Castor pomace was offered from only one supply source.

Coke-oven ammonium sulphate remained tight with suppliers still holding a heavy backlog to be leveled off. Some synthetic was available for export but there is no shortage in the European markets. Potassium muriate prices at Carlsbad have been adjusted to a narrower range with the lower figure unchanged. Superphosphate was tighter in this area than in some other sections. Inability of producers to secure crude materials has kept the nitrogenous process tankage market bare of stocks with no apparent easement in sight. Nitrogen solutions were about in balance. It is expected that about 750,000 tons of Chilean sodium nitrate will be available for the 1952-53 season.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia, Chicago.
Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 21, 1951
113.57	113.62	113.66	113.19

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — Coke-oven sulphate remained tight with backlog orders large and gradually being leveled off. Synthetic is in better shape with some stocks available for export. There is no shortage of material in the European market at present.

Bone Meal—Domestic steamed meal is moving at $75 per ton for stockfeed use. Buyers are not taking the raw variety and some sellers think the imported material is on the way out. It was stated that government restrictions that become effective October 14 will greatly curtail consumer interest.

Castor Pomace—One producer offered material at $37.25 per ton last week. The other has sold output over the remainder of the year.

Dried Blood—Chicago was lower at $8 per unit of ammonia. There were sellers at $8 in New York but buyers would not pay this price. There appeared to be little punch left to the feed demand.

Fish Meal — Menhaden was priced at $135.60 for 60 percent with relatively little offered. It was stated that some of the factories have sold their output for the season.

Phosphate Rock—Maintenance of steady contract withdrawals by domestic acidulators combined with export shipments has appreciably tightened the supply of high grade Florida rock. According to trade reports, there was no letdown in the domestic movement during the Summer months.

Tunisia's output of phosphate rock increased sharply to 1,174,000 metric tons in the first 6 months of 1952 from 787,360 tons in the corresponding period of 1951.

Potassium Muriate—Market held a balanced position. Concern over increased production from two new companies has been dissipated by reports that the expansion has been readily absorbed. The price range for Carlsbad muriate now extends from 42c. to 43c. per unit of K_2O, bulk at the works.

A large potash company has taken out Crown preprospecting permits on 175,000 acres of land southeast of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, the Department of Natural Resources states. The company intends to make test drills for exploitable deposits of potash. It was the second firm to join the search for commercial quantities of this material in the Province during the second quarter of 1952. A company with offices in Toronto and Calgary has announced plans to build a potash plant at Unity and expects to mine beds in that area on which it holds leases.

Sodium Nitrate—No unusual activity last week. Shipments are holding along seasonal lines with stocks adequate to meet requirements. The market was firm but without quotable change in prices. It is expected that about 750,000 tons of Chilean nitrate will be available for the season ending June 30, 1953.

The Governments of Italy and Chile recently agreed to extend until October 31, 1952, the effective period of an existing global compensation barter agreement between the two countries. The original agreement was signed on November 30, 1950. Pending conclusion of a trade agreement Chile will sell 30,000 tons of nitrate to Italy during the current year in return for such Italian goods as artificial fibers, woolen and cotton fabrics, printing and textile machinery, agricultural implements, tractors, and electrical equipment.

Superphosphate—Stocks continued tight in this area but not so scarce in other sections including Baltimore. Most of the producers have their output heavily sold against contracts.

Tankage—Priced lower at $7.75 per unit of ammonia at New York and at $[illegible] at Chicago. Feed demand has relaxed.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: July**

	Equivalent tons July 1952	July 1951	Jan.-June 1952
Virginia	.....	.....	653,000
N. Carolina	.....	.....	1,594,000
S. Carolina	10,000	8,000	743,000
Georgia	30,000	11,000	1,102,000
Florida	59,000	53,000	666,000
Alabama	50,000	35,000	874,000
Tennessee	16,000	32,000	450,000
Arkansas	18,000	9,000	294,000
Louisiana	8,000	9,000	241,000
Texas	20,000	13,000	378,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	110,000
Total South	211,000	170,000	7,095,000
Indiana	95,000	75,000	553,000
Kentucky	.....	.....	372,000
Missouri	65,000	33,000	474,000
Total Midwest	160,000	108,000	1,399,000
California	.....	.....	433,000
Total other	.....	.....	433,000
Grand total	371,000	278,000	8,927,000

* Informtion furnished by the National Fertilizer Association

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles—Fall buying interest continued to stimulate the local market during the past week. Although trading was not extensive, the advance orders and inquiries were aiding local suppliers to schedule future shipments. Organic materials remained firm with trading light. Superphosphate supply and demand continued on an equal basis with volume light relative to other inorganic items.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$76.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $100.64 per ton bagged, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.50-$6.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$84-$86.50 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic, $80-$82 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton, nominal, 65% sardine, bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles or San Francisco. $138.50 per ton, bulk, 60% tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $158.20 per ton, bulk, 70% Alaskan herring, f.o.b. Seattle, Washington. $135 per ton, sacks included, 60% imported meal, ex-dock, f.o.b. Los Angeles or San Francisco.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 3/16 grade. $4 extra for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $6-$6.15 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Market conditions remained quiet in several important synthetic insecticides including DDT. Heavy inventories of this material have kept prices soft and the present outlook is confused with production reported nil at the present time. Export inquiry is fairly active but the risk surrounding sales has kept business at a minimum basis. The situation is not much different in BHC and its affiliated dusts. In other directions copper sulphate is in adequate supply with the season's shipments down substantially owing to the limitation of blight. The arsenicals like-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

wise had a poor season. The weed control chemicals did not fare so bad and are not burdened with a heavy carryover.

The Egyptian Government signed an agreement early in August with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for the erection and operation of a plant to produce DDT. The factory will be located at Kafir el Zayat and is expected to be in full operation by September 1954. It is estimated that annual production will be 700 long tons. The DDT will be used by the Ministry of Health in its insect-control campaigns. The agreement provides that Egypt furnish land, buildings, power, raw materials, staff, and working capital necessary for the successful operation of the factory. WHO will provide four technicians to assist and advise in the erection and initial operation and will provide training for Egyptian personnel both for the plant and abroad as required.

Soil Conditioner Added by Panacalite

Texas Panacalite Company, Irving, Tex., has added a new soil conditioner to its line of products and has formed a new division, known as the Pana-Loan Division, to produce and market the product S. M. Reach has been named manager of the new division. Another new appointee for Penacalite is J. E. Boyer, who has become general sales manager, replacing the late Harry Penniman.

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Arsenic Pesticide Seen Effective Control Agent

Discovery of a new arsenic insecticide which is said to be effective against grasshoppers, termites and a variety of beetles, weevils and bugs was announced last week by Dr. Roland M. Kary, of the American Smelting & Refining Company, Barber, N. ., at the American Chemical Society's 122nd national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J.

The new insecticide, designated simply as "Compound A-42," has three times the potency of DDT in controlling flour beetles, Dr. Kary reported. It was said to be about 130 times more poisonous to the flour beetles than calcium arsenate, twice as toxic to the Mexican bean beetle, ten times more toxic to the German roach and four times more toxic to the Colorado potato beetle.

Termites are killed by mixtures containing only 0.05 percent of "Compound A-42," according to Dr. Kary, who synthesized the insecticide. A dose of 0.10 percent "Compound A-42" destroys granary weevils and 1 percent kills carpet beetles. Grasshoppers succumb to solutions of half a pound of the chemical in 100 gallons of water, while Japanese beetles can be controlled by a 5 percent dust formula, he added. Dr. Kary emphasized that further tests on the compound will be necessary before it can be released for general agricultural use.

Smith-Douglass Completes Deal for Coronet Phosphate

Ralph B. Douglass, president of Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., last week announced that the company had acquired more than 98 percent of the outstanding stock of Coronet Phosphate Company, thereby completing the terms of the transaction as announced last month (OPD, 8/25/52). Coronet has extensive reserves of high-grade phosphate rock in Florida, and also sells defluorinated phosphate. Mr. Douglass said that no changes in Coronet's management or customer relations are contemplated.

Chase Bag Names White

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has appointed J. A. White sales supervisor in the Virginia-Carolina area. Mr. White, who has had more than twenty years of experience in the bag business, will make his headquarters at the new Chase sales office at 6009 West Broad street, Richmond, Va.

Seeland Joins Penick

Frank Seeland has joined the staff of the insecticide division, S. B. Penick & Co., New York. Mr. Seeland for the past seven years was associated with Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York.

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Petroleum Derivatives

An increase was recorded in the price of natural gasoline, up one-half a cent a gallon on a group three basis. This was the second increase in recent weeks. There were no other changes in prices on the petroleum market. The supply picture was varied, however, with tightness reported in some materials and softness in others. Toluol continued in good demand, all current production being needed to fill consumers' needs. More could probably have been sold if it were available. Supply and demand for xylol were evenly balanced, since buyers apparently were not setting a mark too high for manufacturers to reach.

Market requirements for both cleaners' and VM&P's naphthas were steady at the level attained in recent weeks. Solvent naphtha was in good demand, with consumers showing such an active interest in the 150° material that not all their requirements could be met from current production. A moderate demand for mineral spirits was reported and manufacturers stated that they could find a market for most of their present supplies. Interest in other aliphatics was evenly maintained.

Although liquefied petroleum gases were tight in some parts of the country, the picture generally was one of more than adequate supply. The shading of prices reported in past weeks lessened but did not entirely disappear. Demand for waxes picked up sufficiently to offer considerable encouragement to producers. There was a feeling in the trade that continued improvement could be expected.

Most fuel oils were in a position of oversupply, as buying continued very light. Supplies of both petrolatum and white mineral oils were good and consumer interest up to the level of past weeks.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Market activity was said to be good during the week, with consumers placing orders at a fairly high rate. The present production schedules guaranteed prompt shipments and could sustain even greater demands, should the trend be in that direction. Sales were made at unchanged prices.

Lacquer Diluent—An increase in demand, expected at about this time, has not yet materialized to any noticeable extent. Manufacturers reported that the week's demand was no greater than usual and that all orders were filled without difficulty from present production.

Mineral Spirits—Consumer interest held steady and available supplies remained good, so that the market was in approximately the same easy position of previous weeks. No immediate increase in demand was expected among manufacturers, although current stocks and production, it was thought, could sustain a higher rate of demand than at present.

Solvent Naphtha—The active consumer interest in the 150° material that has been noted for some time past continued unabated. Supplies were not sufficient to fill all orders and the makers reported that they were unable to accept orders from new customers at the present time. Consumers requiring the 100° material found a more favorable picture, however, for supplies were ample for all interested. There were no price changes for either grade.

Toluol—Manufacturers' attempts to keep production up to the current high rate of demand were for the most part successful, for there was no serious shortage of the material. However, supplies were tight, causing some occasional difficulty to consumers when placing their orders. The rate of military demand continued to be an important factor in the picture, with the defense program requiring a considerable percentage of current production.

Xylol—Production was great enough to present no problem at all to manufacturers in filling orders. One manufacturer, making a long range observation on the supply situation, stated that the balance would likely remain on the side of the consumer, since the volume of orders in past years has showed a tendency to decrease rather than to increase. Prices for the week were unchanged.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gasoline, natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, ½c. per gallon

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
103.20	103.19*	103.96

* Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Butane was reported in tight supply in several areas, notably in certain western states, although it was plentiful for the majority of users. Propane supplies were adequate for demand in most localities, although in the east, because of recent plant shutdowns, there was some tightness of supply. The shortages of both of these gases were slight, and yet there was no certainty that they would be relieved at once. Demand appeared to have increased a little in the past week and would probably increase at an even faster rate during the fall and winter months. Sales were made at prices quoted previously, with the exception of a few small lots reported to have been sold for a cent a gallon under the prevailing rates.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—A note of optimism was sounded by more than one manufacturer during the week, indicating that demand had increased in a noticeable degree. As one manufacturer expressed it, consumer demand not only rose during the week just past, but gave signs of remaining at a better level for possibly the entire quarter. The increased demand brought no sign of shortages in any grades, however, for production has been above demand in recent months. Prices, recently lowered in some grades, remained firm.

Paraffin—The pickup in demand for other types of waxes was felt to a lesser degree for the paraffins. Production remained above the level demanded by consumers. An increase in buying interest would be welcome in a market that had been weak throughout most of the summer months. In spite of some slight price shading noted recently, quoted prices were unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Requests for a lower daily allowable rate of production during October have been received by the Texas Railroad Commission from crude oil buyers. The amount asked for the coming month is 3,128,337 barrels daily, a decrease from the 3,225,415 barrel daily rate fixed by the commission for September. The commission will determine both the October allowable and the number of days in the producing schedule at a hearing to be held later in the month.

An increase in the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate was reported by the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended September 6. Production for that week was estimated at 6,441,550 barrels, a sizable 157,100 barrel gain over the week previous.

Gasoline—A price increase in natural gasoline was made during the week, when the rate went up one half a cent a gallon, on a group three basis. Other gasoline prices were firm, with the market in general considered somewhat tight in most areas.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 6 totaled 265,665,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 266,585,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 920,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 784,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 136,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market witnessed little change over previous weeks as demand continued at a good level with supplies considered adequate to meet present requirements. Pricewise, there were no changes to report with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tank-wagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area; lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Feldspar Production Decreased During '51

Crude feldspar production amounted to 400,439 long tons in 1951, a decrease of 2 percent in tonnage from 1950, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Value of last year's output, however, was 10 percent over 1950. Ground feldspar, with sales of 454,615 short tons last year, showed boosts of 2 percent in quantity and 9 percent in value. The fact that ground tonnage increased while crude tonnage decreased is accounted for by the reduction of inventories, the bureau said.

The quantity of ground feldspar sales shipped to the pottery industry increased 17 percent, but the enamel industry decreased 34 percent, and the glass industry 7 percent in 1951 as compared to 1950. The ability of the pottery industry to keep pace with the demand augmented by postwar expansion, made itself felt in the 1950 production to such an extent, the bureau said, that the uptrend carried through 1951. The whiteware and sanitary ware divisions of the pottery industry as well as high-tension electrical insulators accounted for the greater part of the increase.

Amer. Resinous, Polymer Appoint Heinicke, Sutton

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation and American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass., have appointed Orville H. Heinicke and F. L. Sutton to their sales staff. Mr. Heinicke will represent the companies in Ohio and Mr. Sutton in Connecticut and metropolitan New York.

Mr. Heinicke began his career with the research department of Wright Aeronautical Corporation. Following this he worked for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Sealol Corporation, Providence, R. I. Mr. Sutton started with the research department of United States Rubber Company, New York, and following this was associated with the Cordo Chemical Company and R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York.

NPA Program Coordination Division Headed by Havener

Appointment of John F. Havener as director of the program coordination division was announced last week by the National Production Authority. Mr. Havener has been acting director of the division since January 15, 1052. As director of the program coordination division, he will bear a large part of the responsibility for integrating the allotment programs of the various NPA bureaus, as well as for the development of standards for official NPA actions, and the maintenance of liaison with the Defense Production Administration requirements committee. He also will continue to serve as chairman of the program task group of NPA.

Oil Shale Analytical Method Described by Bureau of Mines

The laboratory method used for several years for analyzing crude shale oil at the Laramie, Wyo., petroleum and oil shale experiment station is described in a new Bureau of Mines report. Results of the method provide information on the general characteristics and composition of an oil and serve as a basis for comparison of different oils. However, the method does not provide for direct estimates of yields of commercial products. The method uses only about 500 milliliters of sample and a limited number of analytical determinations.

Results obtained on twenty crude shale oils by the method described in the report are presented. Ten of them are from the United States, one from Spain, one from the Union of South Africa, one from Australia, two from Sweden, one from Scotland, and four from France. A free copy of report of investigations 4898, "Analysis of Crude Shale Oil," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Canadian Shell Plans Expansion

The Shell Oil Company of Canada, Toronto, has announced plans to spend $10,000,000 in an expansion program for its refinery facilities in Vancouver, British Columbia. The project is expected to get under way this fall, and is scheduled for completion late next year.

Trade Briefs

Rainbow Oil, Ltd., of Canada, has elected William H. Farrand a vice-president.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has named Wilbur S. Mount manager of the aviation department.

Harold M. Madsen has been named administrative assistant to the general manager of manufacturing at Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago.

California-Texas Oil Company, in association with Fiat, of Italy, will place a new 13,000-barrel-daily oil refinery in operation in Italy sometime next month.

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Coal Chemicals

Two producers announced reductions in the schedules of some tar acids late last week. The revisions affected the current range of quotations for cresylic acid 50 percent above 210 degrees, and the 204 to 207 degree material. Orthocresol, 24 to 29 degrees was also reduced in the adjustments. Other producers announced that there were no changes in their schedules as yet, but some revisions were expected soon.

Producers of intermediates have been reporting that a gradual recovery of the textile industry was creating a stir of activity among dyestuff intermediates for the first time in quite a while. Some of these producers were very much encouraged by the outlook. Other producers were less optimistic wanting to see inventories reduced and orders substantially increased before they decided that an upward trend was definitely taking place.

There were signs of encouragement in other products besides dyestuff intermediates. The light oils have been moving along at the same levels as production. Demand for toluol has been high, particularly for defense uses, and now it looks as if industrial demand was increasing substantially. Producers said that xylol should remain balanced right along with toluol for the rest of the year.

It was said that the tar acids were showing more activity, although the change has hardly been enough to measure from week to week. Suppliers reported that refined naphthalene was currently moving very well, the increase in this instance being attributed to demand from dyestuff intermediates.

Pyridin and the tar bases were still moving as fast as they could be produced. Demand for 2-degree pyridin continued to exceed supply. Some producers reported that production would be a little low this month as an aftermath of the steel strike.

At a meeting of industry advisory committee members with OPS last week, it was suggested that operational information be supplied OPS for a study of the industry's request for price relief. The fact that producers of coal chemicals were envolved in other varied lines of production, was making the study and the selection of a representative sample of the group more difficult, it was said.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the estimated operating rate for the week ending September 20, was 101.8 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,115,000 tons of steel ingots and castings for the industry, compared to actual production of 2,093,000 tons the previous week, and 2,017,000 tons one month ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Most producers reported that they were moving current benzol output right along. Demand has been sustained at a fairly good level since the end of the steel shutdown, but some producers were not too sure that there has been a corresponding increase in the consumption of this light oil. It was felt that a good deal of the present buying was inventory buying on the part of consumers.

Producers were convinced that the current levels of activity would be maintained for a while longer, although it was felt that it is still a little too early to gauge the market for next month yet. Suppliers were content to know that they would move all of their production of this month. There have been no changes in the price schedules reported. Insofar as supply was concerned, even though suppliers were moving all of their output, consumers did not seem to have any difficulties in obtaining material.

According to the Bureau of Mines, the total output of all grades of benzol, other than motor grade, was 13,216,124 gallons by cokeoven operators in May, compared to 13,427,569 gallons in April, and 14,921,200 gallons in May 1951. Cokeoven operators also produced 286,482 gallons of motorgrade in May of this year, compared to 449,066 gallons in April.

Excluding motor grade, production for the first five months was 72,754,574 gallons by cokeoven operators, compared to 72,854,400 gallons during the same period last year.

Coaltar—According to information received from the Bureau of Mines, crude output was 62,278,340 gallons in May, as compared with 60,478,995 gallons in April, and 68,389,400 gallons in May 1951. The calendar year total for the first five months was 325,146,210 gallons, compared to 327,635,100 gallons in the same period of 1951.

Creosote—There was no change in the market picture of this material last week. One source said that "creosote was riding along on an even keel." Consumers' needs were being supplied. There were adequate stocks to take care of the present demand. Producers did not anticipate a change in the price schedules of this relatively steady market. It was said that prices do not fluctuate much in this market because the demand is reasonably spread out through the entire year.

Bureau of Mines figures show that Creosote production by cokeoven operators in May was 3,788,481 gallons, as against 3,954,542 gallons produced in April, and 3,861,400 gallons in May, 1951. Output for the first five months was 17,138,179 gallons, compared to 16,865,300 gallons during the same time in 1951.

Cresols—Producers reported that there have been indications of slightly better activity in these tar acids. It was added that the increases have remained so small that they were hardly apparent from week to week. Producers felt that the pickup was best seen by comparing sales of longer periods.

Supply has been sufficient for the current needs of consumers. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. Producers did not anticipate too much change in the supply position of the cresols until more activity is seen from cresylic resins.

One producer announced that the price of orthocresol 24 to 29 degree material would be reduced 2½c., effective late last week. This made the current range of quotations 14c. to 16.5c. per pound in tankcars, 15.3c. to 17.8c. per pound in non-returnable drum carlots, and 15.6c. to 18.1c. in less than carlots of non-returnable drums. Other sources indicated that they had not changed their schedules at press-time, but some revisions were expected soon.

Cresylic Acid—Two producers of domestic acid reduced the price of some cresylics late last week. The current quotations of the grade 50 percent above 210 degrees was in a range of 95c. to $1.20 in tankcars, $1.06 to $1.28 in returnable drums carlots, and $1.09 to $1.33 in less than carlots, returnable drums. Quotations of 204 to 207 degree acid were from $1.10 to $1.25 tankcars, $1.21 to $1.33 carlots, returnable drums, and $1.24 to $1.39 returnable drums in less than carlots. A change in the prices of 207 to 210 degree material made the current quotation $1.05 tankcars, $1.16 drums carlots, and $1.19 drums less than carlots. This material is not currently quoted in the OPD prices current section, but will be included in our next issue.

Other producers had not made any price changes in the tar acids at press-time, but said that they would probably come down to meet the competition soon.

Importers reported that there was no particular change in the market for ADF

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Acid, cresylic, 50% above 210°C., 25c. per gal.
204-207°C., 15c. per gal.
Orthocresol, 24-29°C., 2½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 24, 1951
113.58	113.63	113.63	111.97

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended September 20, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	977,445
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	35,171,076
Benzol	gals.	3,488,858
Coaltar	gals.	15,678,672
Creosote oil	gals.	649,747
Naphthenate, crude	lbs.	2,500,113
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	29,662
Toluol	gals.	683,647
Xylol	gals.	183,624

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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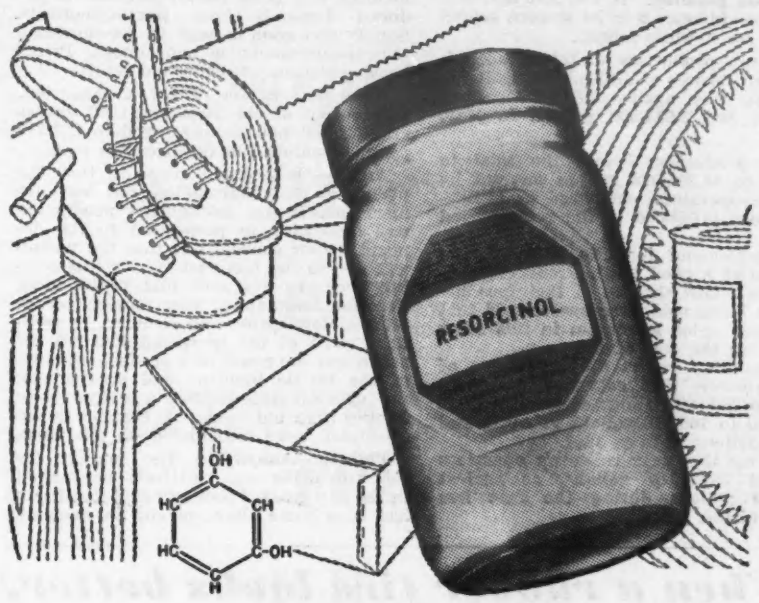
For example, in heat reactive phenol-formaldehyde resins, the addition of resorcinol in the formulation can markedly reduce curing time or curing temperature or both.

In the adhesive field, a pure resorcinol-formaldehyde adhesive will cure at room temperature in 8-10 hours without catalysts that may injure cellulosic fibers. At an elevated temperature, such as 120° F., the same resorcinol adhesive will cure in about one hour. Straight phenolic adhesives, unless rendered strongly acidic, are not active at these temperatures and must be heated to 200°F. or higher. Either way—by lowering cure temperature, or reducing curing time —resorcinol produces a saving that more than offsets its higher cost.

In other combinations with phenol, or modifications of it, resorcinol may well be considered. Further, the reactive properties of the chemical are useful in other ways.

Resorcinol is also being mixed with rubber latex to give a stronger bond between rubber and rayon tire cord.

Resorcinol has found a valuable application in the tanning of leather. After soaking in water, resorcinol-tanned leathers dry out in a flexible condition, instead of being hard and unpliable. Resorcinol-formaldehyde resins have further found application in the finishing of leather. Other well established uses of this versatile chemical are in the fields of dyes, germicides, pharmaceuticals, explosive primers, and organic synthesis.



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acid. The price range was still 85c. to $1 per gallon. The amount of activity varied between importers. Some said that they have sold moderate amounts with occasional good-sized orders. Others said that they were relatively inactive, selling only smaller quantities, with few calls for more than 50 or 100 drums.

Naphthalene—The supply and demand relationship of this market was relatively the same as it had been during the past several weeks. Producers said that they were moving the crude material along, but not as fast as they had when it was very short last year. It was said that there was no inventory problem, nor were producers worried about moving the naphthalene which was available now, especially in view of the situation developing in the coal mines and the labor negotiations for new contracts. Naphthalene producers said that refined material has shown a pickup in demand in the past few weeks. It was felt that the increases were due to more activity from dyestuff intermediates.

There was no change in the market for imported naphthalene last week. Price quotations for 78-degree hot-pressed material continued to be within the 4½c. to 4¾c. range. Imported naphthalene was moving very slowly. Consumers were still buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Importers did not expect much change in this market for a while.

Total output of crude naphthalene in May by cokeoven operators was 10,183,530 pounds, compared to 10,444,690 pounds in April, and 11,140,000 pounds in May, 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Cokeoven operators thus far this year have produced 53,045,690 pounds of crude material, as against 53,782,300 pounds put out during the first five months of 1951.

Phenol—Producers continued to report that there have been some signs of an increase in activity in this market. It was said that the pickup for phenol has not been equal to the change for other tar acids. In addition, one source stated that natural phenol seemed to be moving a little better than synthetic material. It was felt that the price differential between coaltar material and synthetic phenol was causing the lower-priced natural grades to move faster.

Supplies were ample enough to take care of the current levels of consumer requirements. Prices have remained steady at their old levels. Producers expected that there would not be too much change in the supply position of phenol during the next few weeks. It was said that the slight increases in activity in this market have not been sufficient to change the balance a great deal.

Pyridin—Producers said that they were still unable to meet all requirements. One source said that the effects of the steel strike were being felt more keenly now than ever as far as pyridin was concerned. Some producers' production schedules were low this month. Another source stated that there was some trouble with stills and condensers as a result of the strike. Then, too, there were some cracks in ovens which allowed valuable gases to escape, thereby cutting yields. It was added that in many instances the cracks were in the older ovens, which suffered the most by the change in temperatures during the long strike. Suppliers saw little indication that 2-degree pyridin would be anything less than tight for the rest of the year.

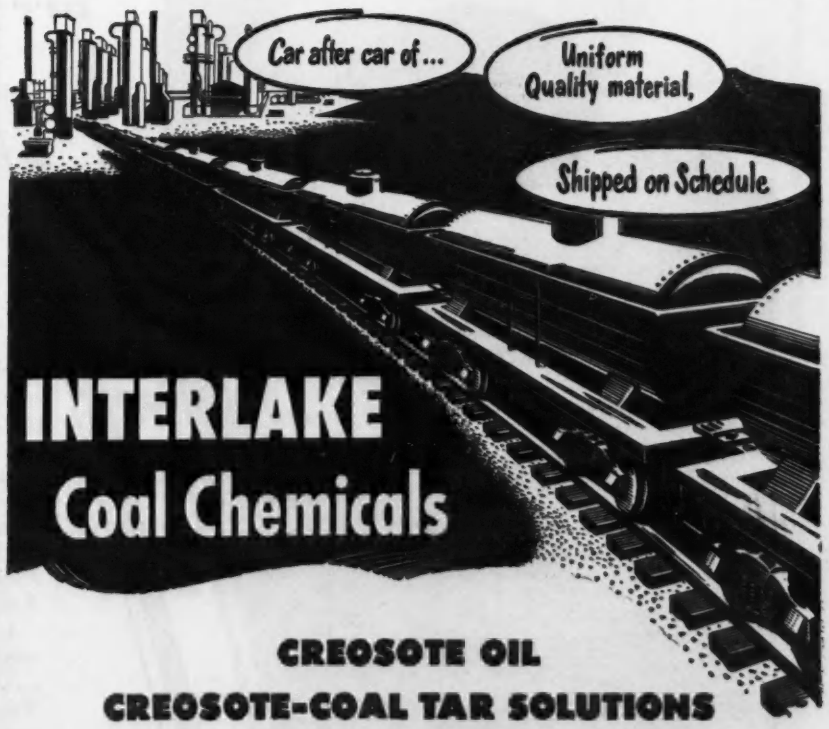
According to the Bureau of Mines' report, May output of crude tar bases was 34,611 gallons, on a dry basis, compared to the April output of 35,947 gallons, and 47,800 gallons produced during May, 1951.

Production of refined 2-degree material by cokeoven operators in May was 126,876 pounds, compared to 119,784 pounds in April, and 159,600 pounds in May of last year.

In comparing the first five months' production of this year with last year's output, 202,268 gallons of crude tar bases were made during this period in 1952, compared to 213,600 gallons in 1951. Production of refined pyridin between January and May was 600,126 pounds, compared with 585,500 pounds in the same period last year.

Toluol—The market for this light oil was still in short supply. It was felt that the overall demand would continue to exceed the supply of toluol available for several months. In addition to defense uses of this material, solvent uses for industrial finishes have been increasing in recent weeks. One source said that industrial demand has increased by about forty percent. Another source, added to this by saying, "such increases could hardly be called inventory buying any longer."

Producers said that the present increases in industrial requirements will not greatly alter the market position of this solvent inasmuch as they have been moving all of their output right along because of high



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government requirements. Large orders have come from the direction of the government recently for nitration and use in aviation gasoline. It was felt that this market would remain in its present supply position for a while longer.

Cokeoven production of toluol, according to the Bureau of Mines, was 2,651,792 gallons in May, against 2,666,803 gallons in April, and 3,014,300 gallons in May, 1951.

May's production brings the total to date up to 14,204,328 gallons put out by cokeoven operators, compared to 14,198,300 gallons produced in the same period of 1951.

Xylol—Demand for this light oil was sustained at a good level. Producers continued to report that all of their production was being sold. One source said that it expected xylol to remain in this same balance for the rest of the year.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Mines showed that cokeoven operators produced 736,693 gallons of xylol in May, compared to 708,118 gallons in April, and 780,000 gallons in May, 1951.

Thus far this year cokeoven operators produced 3,832,015 gallons, as against 3,735,400 gallons during the first five months of last year.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—The market for this intermediate has been slower because of reduced demands from pharmaceuticals. Supply was good enough to accommodate the requirements of consumers. Prices have held firmly to their old levels.

According to the Tariff Commission, May output of technical and USP grades was 439,400 pounds, compared to 322,717 pounds produced in the previous month.

Anilin—One source reported that the pickup in this intermediate has been remarkable. It was added that production was increasing in proportion to the demand. Other sources felt that the pickup was due to the fact that rubber was coming back. It was said that replacement tires for automobiles were moving better, after a slow spring and summer. In addition, some of the increased demand for anilin was the result of a gradual recovery of the textile industry and greater call for dyestuff intermediates. Prices have held to their old levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at this time.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market for this anhydride was relatively unchanged in the past week. Producers said that there has been some slight pickup in demand, but there hasn't been enough change to alter the general picture of this market. There were adequate supplies for consumer requirements. Prices have not changed. No revisions of the schedules were anticipated.

Solvent Naphtha—The latest Bureau of Mines report showed that cokeoven operators produced 417,082 gallons of crude heavy solvent in May, compared with 380,014 gallons in April, and 511,000 gallons in May, 1951. Production of refined light solvent by cokeoven operators in May was 10,000 gallons, compared to 19,904 gallons in April, and 9,200 gallons in May, a year ago.

Renegotiation Filing Set

Defense contractors whose business years ended on June 30 are being reminded by the Renegotiations Board that the first part of their renegotiation report, RB Form 1, must be filed with the board by October 1. No general time extension will be granted, the board said. The second part of the report, RB Form 1B, should be filed not later than sixty days after October 1, although this form may be filed simultaneously with the RB Form 1.

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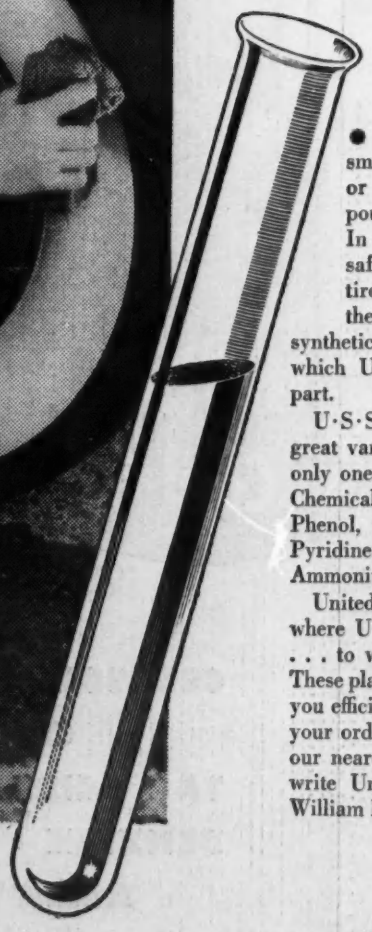

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UNITED STATES STEEL

Obituaries

Sir Richard Gregory

Sir Richard Gregory, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science from 1940 to 1946, died September 15 in Middleton, Sussex, England. He was eighty-eight years old.

Sir Richard was a physicist, meteorologist and long a professor of astronomy at Queens College, London. For many years he had been assistant editor of Nature, a magazine for the layman interested in science. He was an outspoken critic of the use of the atomic bomb. A close friend of the late H. G. Wells, the novelist, at the Royal College of Science, Sir Richard had once collaborated with him in writing a book.

Carlton B. Riker

Carleton B. Riker, vice-president of the Sidney Ross Company, New York, died September 15 in South Orange, N. J. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Riker joined the Ross company, which had been founded by his late father, in 1913. During World War I he served as a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service in France.

James Gilmour, retired superintendent of the silk printing department of the Textile Corporation of Fair Lawn, Fair Lawn, N. J., died September 14 in Orange, N. J. He was eight-one years old.

Malachy T. Grady, who had been associated with Refined Syrups & Sugars, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., for ten years, died September 16 in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. He was seventy years old.

Henry McCaw, a vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago, died September 14 in San Diego, Calif. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. McCaw had been in charge of hog buying and fresh pork products.

Edward L. Mueller, associated with the Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company, Irvington, N. J., for nearly fifteen years, died September 13 in Irvington. His age was sixty-six.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Sulphate, 300 20-lb. bgs., Purchasing and Contracting Div., Qm., Fort Benning, Ga., inv. 34, Sept. 26.

Auramine hydrochloride, 162,300 lbs., Purchasing and Contracting Officer, New York Chemical Corps Procurement Agency, 180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y., inv. 19, Sept. 30.

Drugs and Chemicals, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., New York 3, N. Y., 1,582,000 gals. insecticide, inv. 1045, Sept. 26; 18,000 lbs. organic acid, acetic acid (glacial), tech. grade, inv. 1035, Sept. 29; 12,000 gals. lindane emulsifiable concentrate insecticide, 750,000 2-oz. cns. lindane dusting powder insecticide, inv. 1047, Sept. 30; 60,000 lbs. inorganic chromic acid (chromium trioxide), inv. 1025, Sept. 29; 200,000 lbs. hydrated calcium chloride, inv. 1041, Oct. 1; 41,400 gals. denatured alcohol and 5,000 gals. pure ethyl alcohol, inv. 1037, Oct. 3; Aviation Supply Officer, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., 72,000 lbs. manganese linoleate, inv. B-54,401, Oct. 6; 12,000 gals. drier, lead naphthenate solution, Type I, inv. B-54,400, Oct. 3; Purchase Branch, Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C., 3,024 12 to 16-oz. cns. insecticide, DDT aerosol with pyrethrum low pressure bomb, inv. 2B-18844-R, Oct. 6; Purchase Section Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 1031 S. Broadway, Room 207, Los Angeles 15, Calif., 522 gals. DDT insecticide, 750 lbs. of same, inv. LA-230, about Sept. 29; Procurement Div. Supply Services, Veterans Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., 1,416 100s bots. codeine sulphate tabs., 9,936 100s bots. digitalis tabs., 10,840 1,000s bots. acetylsalicylic tabs., 30,000 20s tubes atropine sulphate tabs., 6,048 100s bots. ascorbic acid tabs., 432 100s bots. methylrosaniline chloride tabs., 1,080 1,000s bots. dried yeast tabs., 960 bots. ephedrine sulphate caps., 576 1,000s bots. ferrous sulphate tabs., 1,080 25s bxs. aminophylline injection, 1,344 100s bots. oleovitamin A and D caps., inv. A-59, Sept. 29.

Gas, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa., approx. 329,700 lbs. dichlorodifluoromethane gas, 6,160 lbs., monochlorodifluoromethane gas, inv. 3-1,156, Sept. 29; 12,861,695 cu. ft. acetylene gas, 342,682 cu. ft. hydrogen gas, 339,296 cu. ft. nitrogen gas, 4,127,900 cu. ft. oxygen gas, aviator's breathing, 7,967,850 cu. ft. of same, tech., inv. 3-1,144, Oct. 3.

Gum arabic (acacia), 700 lbs., Army Map Service, 6500 Brooks Lane, Washington 25, D. C., inv. 14, Sept. 29.

Paint, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., 10,160 gals. synthetic enamel and 605 gals. enamel undercoat primer, inv. B-54,389, Oct. 3; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., 1,000 gals. enamel, 425 gals. thinner, inv. 125, Oct. 3; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., 200 qts. shellac, 300 gals. paint, inv. 137, Oct. 1; Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37, Pa., 2,200 gals. enamel, inv. 151, Oct. 9; Purchasing and Contracting Div., QM, Fort Benning, Ga., 600 gals. interior enamel paint, inv. 37, Sept. 29; 220 gals. exterior paint, 50 gals. paint remover, 110 gals. paint, inv. 38, Sept. 29; Contracting Office, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 810 gals. interior oil paint, inv. 45, Sept. 30; Contracting Section, New Cumberland Gen'l. Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., 250 gals. enamel, 500 gals. lacquer thinner, inv. 17, Sept. 26; Purchase Div., Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Texas, 252 gals. chrome green paint, 264 gals. primer paint, 300 gals. paint thinner, inv. FW-22848, about Sept. 30; Purchase Div., Fed. Supply Service, GSA, U. S. Court House, Seattle 4, Wash., 132 5-gal. cns. interior enamel, 44 1-gal. cns. gloss enamel, 60 1-qt. cns. of same, 48 5-gal. cns. of same, inv. SE-C-RR-268-1, Sept. 29.

Pentachlorophenol wood preservative, concentrated, 2,028 gals., Oakland Quartermaster Procurement Agency, 124 Grand Ave., Oakland 12, Calf., inv. 62, Sept. 29.

Red oxide, 4,483 gals., and 3,385 gals. wood sealer, Contracting Officer, Rocky Mt. Arsenal, Denver, Colo., inv. 11-B, Oct. 10.

Sodium Silicate, 200 100-lb. bgs. foundry, Office of Dist. Engineer, Philadelphia Dist., Corps of Engineers, 121 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 1, Pa., inv. ENG-89, Oct. 13.

Sodium Silicofluoride, 300 tons, Office of Dist. Engineer, Washington Dist., Corps of Engineers, 1st & Douglas Sts., N. W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. CIVENG-080-9, Sept. 25.

Soda ash, 50 tons, Contracting Officer, U. S. Penitentiary, Dept. of Justice, McNeil Island, Lock Box 500, Steilacoom, Wash., inv. 4-8141, Sept. 25.

Dyes With Water-Repellent Property Reported Developed

Double-duty dyes that make fabrics water-repellent as well as colorful have been developed, Dr. Clyde C. Dewitt, director of the engineering experiment station at Michigan State College, announced last week at the American Chemical Society's 122nd national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J.

The new dyes increase the water-repellency of wool by sixty times and of cotton by twelve times without any change in the texture or composition of the materials, Dr. DeWitt declared. The dyes should also make clothes and other wool or cotton articles more durable, since they lubricate the materials and keep moisture out, Dr. DeWitt said, forecasting possible immediate application of the dyes in awnings, tents, and umbrellas.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 35*

Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram., 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G, pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¼
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrocloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works lb. .28 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .14 - .14½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1475- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1575- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1475- —
dlvd lb. .1475- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1575- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1545- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1645- —
50% ,bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .157- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1675- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1650- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1750- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.

Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton, lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.95
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .03⅝- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .04 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .04⅝- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .07½- —

Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.

Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb No prices.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .45½- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .32¼- —

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Thiamine hydrochloride Thiamine mononitrate
Biotin Panthenol Pyridoxine hydrochloride
Niacin Niacinamide
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price trends in this market were mostly downward last week, and for the most part were confined to drug items rather than industrial materials. Aside from a 1 cent per pound price advance in roller process non-fat milk powder and in spray process whole milk powder, price movements were on the decline. Tartrates moved down sharply, domestic production of tartaric acid dropping 5½ cents per pound. Both cream of tartar and rochelle salt were reduced 4½ cents per pound across the board.

The menthol market was weaker. Synthetic menthol was reduced 20 cents per pound, and the natural material showed small declines, Brazilian being off 10 cents per pound and Japanese off 5 cents.

The most spectacular price decline last week was in Vitamin B-12. The crystalline material was reduced $55 per gram and the oral grade $25 per gram from former levels, reflecting economies in expanded production output. Since OPD started quoting vitamin B-12 in 1949, the price has fallen 73 percent.

In general, so far as industrial organic chemicals were concerned, most producers felt that business volume in the fourth quarter would be relatively slow, but would show some slight improvement over the Summer months. Some aliphatic solvents and other chemicals used in the adhesives, synthetic resin, and plastics industries were reported showing some improvement in September orders, compared to August, but the improvement was not spectacular, just quietly encouraging. In virtually every case, supplies were abundant and inventories considered to be more than adequate.

The alcohol market remained soft, with price shading being reported here and there, but always met wherever it existed, resulting in a loss to the industry and no particular gain to any quarter. The Cubans reported additional sales or options on molasses, which if picked up within 90 days would result in an f.o.b. Cuban price of 7 cents per gallon. Some 210,000,000 gallons of the, available for export, 347,000,000 gallons were reported to have been so negotiated. However, these reports should not be interpreted to mean that each deal will necessarily be consummated, or that they will lead to any immediate price break in the alcohol market. Alcohol from 7 cent molasses is not yet being produced.

Amyl Acetate—Current market schedules on fermentation material of the standard grade were on the basis of 15 cents per pound in tankcars, 16¾ cents in drum carlots, and 17½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities, delivered. Synthetic material remained at the 18 cent price level. Demand was said to be slow, but some quarters felt that September business was running slightly ahead of August.

Amyl Alcohol—The higher grades of amyl alcohol were unchanged in price, and did not reflect recent activity in refined fusel oil which previously had declined some ½ cent per pound.

Demand for the synthetic solvent and extractant was very considerably off in recent months as a result of reduced industrial demand in industrial finishes and a definitely lower penicillin output. Some improvement in the next month was expected from both industrial consumer outlets. Other uses were steady at relatively smaller volume. Prices remained firm at levels prevailing over recent months.

Alcohol—It was to be noted that this market was subject to some softness in price, with certain sellers willing to shade prices under the schedules which have been in effect for some months. Nothing in the way of volume business was being gained in any particular quarter by the price shading because competitors were alert to the situation and willing to meet competitive shading wherever it occurred. Accordingly, the industry stood the loser by price shading tactics.

Part of the softness in the market from a price point of view was felt to be the result of repeated rumors of low priced molasses deals, and finally a negotiation on some seven cent molasses with Cuba. This tended to lead consumers into holding off on purchases of alcohol, feeling that lower prices were a sure thing in the immediate future. Because the alcohol industry has for some months been working on a very narrow margin of profit, and with labor and freight costs higher than ever before, there was a fair possibility that consumers would be disappointed in their expectations of lower prices. That some leveling off sometime hence when alcohol producing plants are actually working on seven cent molasses, was considered likely, but that the magnitude of the price reduction would be appreciable was a matter of conjecture. Some feelings were expressed to the effect that the pressure of competition could force a price reduction of some size, and this at anytime. But mitigating against this was the fact that the producers of ethyl alcohol, who also produce butyl alcohol (and in turn butyl acetate) from molasses have been doing so at a loss, because they had to meet the competitive prices of synthetic butyl production. When part of a producer's line is losing money, the disposition to cut other products immediately in line with certain lower raw material costs is discouraged.

Meanwhile, supplies were quite ample, and business volume reasonably well sustained. No change in this supply/demand relationship was expected to develop in the fourth quarter. Business was expected to pick up slightly but not spectacularly, and the overall feeling was that the fourth quarter, in general, would be relatively slow.

Butyl Acetate—A firm price structure on both fermentation and synthetic material was maintained in a market that was characterized by ample supplies against which demand had recently shown a slight pick-up over previous months. September business was reported running somewhat better than in August, but overall a relatively slow fourth quarter was expected. Prices on a freight allowed basis in the East were listed at 14¼c. per pound in tankcars, 16c. in drum carlots, and 16¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand has been picking up slightly, but no rapid increase of demand was expected for the fourth quarter. Prices maintained the level which was established some months ago, fermentation material being competitive with synthetic production. Supplies were quite adequate and were expected to remain so for the balance of the year.

Butyl Stearate—Supplies of the various grades were said to be adequate, and price levels ranging from 24½c. to 27¾c. per pound, depending upon grade and quantity, were firm. The market was steady at reasonably good business volume, with some improvement expected in the weeks ahead.

Butyric Acid—This material was amply available at current price levels for the 99 percent grade, at 32½c. per pound in tankcars, 34c. in drum carlots, and 34½c. in less than carlot drum quantities. These prices were on an f.o.b. plant basis.

Castor Oil—There were no imports of castor beans last week, compared with imports of 226,850 pounds the previous week, and 1,341,150 pounds during the corresponding week of last year. Castor oil imports at New York and Philadelphia during the week amounted to 750,800 pounds, as against the previous week's arrivals of 1,546,800 pounds, and 2,678,400 pounds brought in during the corresponding week of 1951.

Total arrival of beans at New York and Philadelphia ports so far this year remained at 92,683,550 pounds, compared with 116,793,850 pounds during the same period of last year. Oil imports at these ports totalled so far this year 53,457,750 pounds, as against the 42,573,129 pounds brought in during the corresponding period of 1951.

Cream of Tartar—Domestic NF production dropped 4½c. per pound last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, 1c. per lb.
whole, spray, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, tartaric, 5½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Cream of tartar, 4½c. per lb.
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Japanese, 5c. per lb.
Synthetic, 20c. per lb.
Rochelle salt, 4½c. per lb.
Vitamin B-12, crystalline, $55 per gm.
Oral, $25 per gm.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 21, 1951
94.35	94.88	95.75	100.77

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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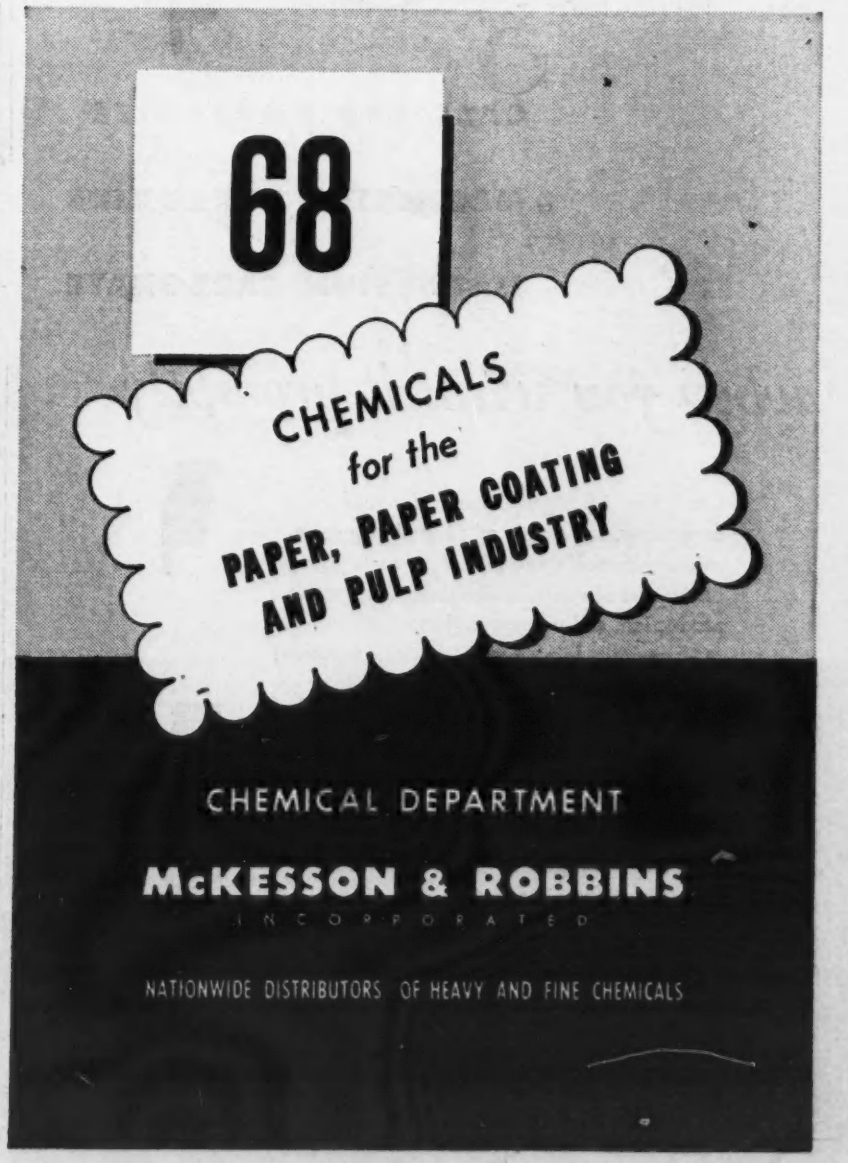

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This brought carlot quantities of 250 pound drums to a level of 34½c. per pound, 5,000 pound lots to 35c., and less than 5,000 pound quantities to 35½c. and up depending upon quantity. In 100 pound drums, the price schedules were listed as 35½c. for carlots, 36c. for 5,000 pound shipments, and 36½c. for under 5,000 pounds, depending upon quantity. Imported cream of tartar in drums, duty paid, was quoted at 27¾c. per pound.

Diglycol Esters—Moderate demand was about the best that could be said of the buying interest in diglycol fatty acid esters, and producers felt that there was considerable room for improvement with a slight upturn in interest expected in the weeks ahead. The laurate was firmly priced at 30½c. per pound, the oleate the 29½c. and the stearate at 25c. These schedules were expected to hold for the immediate future, unless some unforeseen shift in raw material markets developed.

Ethyl Acetate—The market was expected to pick up slightly in demand with the Fall months, as compared with the Summer slack period, but most producers felt that there had not been much improvement seen as yet. Prices remained steady and were likely to continue so for the weeks immediately ahead. Both synthetic and fermentation source materials were priced at the same level, tankcars of 85 percent material being listed at 11c. per pound, with ¼c. differentials applying to the higher percentage grades.

Formaldehyde—Due to the slump in the synthetic resin and plastics industry in the last several months, business volume had been off very considerably from what producers liked to consider as normal levels. The Fall months were expected to show a pick up in demand in the resin and plastics fields, and such a slightly increased demand was said to be evident, but not as yet in the proportions hoped for in most quarters. However, formaldehyde condensation products were generally felt to be likely to increase in output steadily for the balance of the year. Some shifting of end-use patterns in the direction of other than formaldehyde condensation resins and plastics, however, was expected to somewhat offset the gains that would normally be looked for in adhe-

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s, protective coating materials, and ded and extruded plastics production.

enthol—Demand was quiet leading to ntinuation of the slow trading which characterized the market in recent ks. Brazilian material fell off another per pound last week, with sales at 5 per pound. Japanese material was ted at $7 per pound, off 5c. Meanle, the synthetic material was reduced rice 20c. per pound reflecting the re- trends in raw materials. This ght synthetic quotations down to $5.35 pound.

ealers looked forward to some imvement in both the demand and the e structure in the Fall months, but e quarters felt the change might be in developing.

ethylethylketone—Some pickup in dd was felt in some quarters to be evit in September orders, as compared August, but the change was slight. er business volume was expected for fall months. However, most producers that overall the fourth quarter would ne of relatively slow business. Prices ained unchanged from levels which e prevailed over recent months.

ilk Powder—The market was steady remained on the quiet side. Supplies e regarded as ample for the current ber of calls. However, stocks were l and closely held, and the market ed pricewise on roller not-fat material which the demand was greatest. A rise c. per pound was noted on roller proc- skimmed milk powder and on spray ess whol milk, at New York. This ght quotations at New York on roller ess skimmed milk powder to a range 16¼c. to 18c. per pound in bags and c. to 18¾c. in barrels. Whole spray ess milk under the new schedule ged from 38c. to 42¼c. per pound on 26 percent grade and 41½c. to 44c. on 28 percent grade. Meanwhile there e limited sales of imported whole milk 7c. to 38c. per pound.

CC purchases of spray process not-fat milk solids for the period September 10 inclusive, amounted to 3,435,703¼ nds at 17c. per pound, and no roller ess purchases. This brought the total price support purchases so far this to 31,540,885½ pounds of spray ess material and 273,270 pounds of er process skimmed powder. CCC purses for he week ended Sept. 11 unted to 1,910,908 pounds of spray ess non-fat powder.

olasses—There was no change in es in feedgrade molasses last week at York and New Orleans. Demand was to be good in the Gulf Coast area and he West Coast, but only moderate on East Coast.

ccording to the Cuban Sugar Staation Institute, additional sales of 60,000 gallons of blackstrap have been e with two United States buyers. se sales are on a sliding scale basis, ch if the entire quantity is lifted with0 days, an f.o.b. Cuban port price res of 7c. per gallon. This brought a l of Cuban sales or options to a total 210,000,000 gallons of the reportedly 000,000 gallons for export.

ochelle Salts—The NF material in 250 nd drums was quoted, after a price uction of 4½c. per pound, at 32½c. per nd in carlots. Lots of 5,000 pounds e listed at 33c., and less than 5,000 nd shipments at 33½c. and up depend- upon quantity. In packages of 100 nd drums, carlots were quoted at ½c., lots of 5,000 pounds per shipment 34c., and less than 5,000 pound shipnts at 34½c. and up, depending upon ntity.

treptomycin—Supplies of regular and ydro material were considered adete to meet all domestic needs. A re was made this week on the use of ptomycin in connection with such anti drugs such as isonicotinic acid hydra. While not yet fully explored on a ical basis, the findings on a laboratory e indicated that as chemical TB drugs administered, there are a relatively bacteria strains resistant to its ac. Where only the chemical drug is adistered these few resistant organisms ltiply and at times may develop into major strain of infection. Whereas, an antibiotic is administered in conction with isonicotinic acid hydrazide, strains of bacteria resistant to the mical drug are apt to be killed off.

ugar—Primary sugar distribution for week ended September 6 amounted to 699 short tons on a raw value basis, against 185,283 tons the previous week. s brought the total distribution so far year to 5,725,603 tons, compared with 6,530 tons during the corresponding od of last year.

artaric Acid—Prices on domestic protion fell 5c. per pound across the rd last week. This brought 250 pound ms to a level of 39½c. per pound in ots, 40c. for 10,000 pound quantities, and 40½c. and up for less than 10,000 pound lots. In 100 pound drums, carlots were quoted at 40½c., 10,000 pound lots at 41c., and less than 10,000 pound quantities at 41½c. and up depending upon quantity.

The price in drums for imported material, duty paid, ranged from 30½c. to 31c. per pound.

Vitamin B-12—Economies of expanded production operations resulted in another sharp price reduction in this blood vitamin. The crystalline grade in either 1 or 5 gram vials dropped $55 per gram, having been reduced from its former level of $350 per gram to the new price of $295 per gram. The oral grade underwent a $25 reduction, declining from $250 per gram to $225. These lower price schedules were expected to lead to a still farther widespread general use in vitamin preparations with consequent greater production volume. History is likely to repeat itself in the next year with still lower prices.

When OPD first started quoting prices on Vitamin B-12 in 1949, the price was $11 per milligram (equivalent to $11,000 per gram. In March of 1950 the price dropped to $2.52 per milligram (equivalent to $2,520 per gram). In June of

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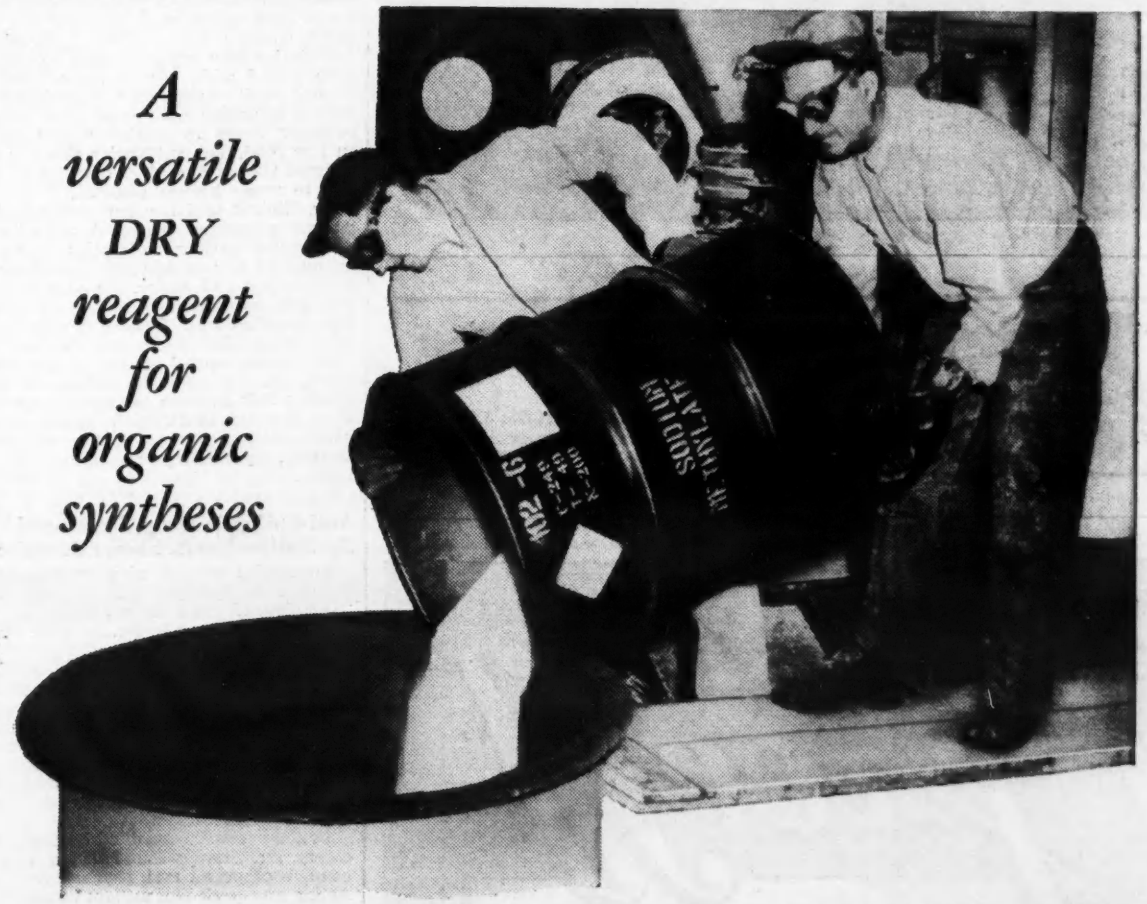

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1950 the price dropped to 98½c. per milligram (equivalent to $985 per gram). In September of the same year the item was reduced to 59½c. per milligram (equivalent to $595 per gram). In November prices were again reduced to $450 per gram. Here the price held until September of 1951 when it dropped to $350 per gram. This week's price reduction to $295 brings the item to less than 27 percent of its 1949 price.

Plant Growth Stimulation Attributed to Terramycin

The discovery that infinitesimal quantities of the antibiotic terramycin cause a significant stimulation in the growth of sweet corn and other plants was announced at the recent annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences at Cornell University. Announcement of the discovery, which could have far-reaching implications for agriculture, particularly for those vast areas of the earth where the growing season is too short, was made in a paper read by Dr. Louis G. Nickell, head of the phytochemistry laboratory of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The discovery that minute quantities of terramycin stimulate plant growth opens a new and unexplored field for the antibiotic wonder drugs, it was pointed out. Antibiotics like penicillin and terramycin have found wide use in recent years as animal feed supplements, stimulating the growth of poultry, hogs and other animals, bringing them to market weeks sooner, on less feed. The antibiotics also are used to treat animal and plant diseases in addition to many human diseases.

Dr. Nickell told the conference that the growth responses occurred when plants were given certain antibiotics in concentrations as low as one part antibiotic per million parts of water. He also reported that the antibiotics increased percentage seed germination. Growth responses, he said, were found in experiments with sweet corn, sorrel, pansies, and radish seeds. In the case of the sorrel plant, which needs thiamin for growth, he noted that growth stimulation above control plants occurred even in the absence of thiamin, providing an antibiotic was added.

Anti-Epileptic Drug, Developed By Mallinckrodt, Shows Promise

Successful control of psychomotor and grand mal epilepsy with a new drug, "Themisone," has been announced in a preliminary report by Dr. Fred W. Stamps of the Neuropsychiatric Institute, University of Illinois College of Medicine. This report was presented at a meeting of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics held recently in Madison, Wis. At the same time, extensive pharmacological studies were reported by Dr. C. C. Pfeiffer, department of pharmacology, University of Illinois College of Medicine.

In 300 cases uncontrolled by other medication, Dr. Stamps found that a high percentage of grand mal, psychomotor, Jacksonian and petit mal variant seizures were prevented by "Themisone." Reporting on his pharmacological studies, Dr. Pfeiffer stated that "Themisone" is much less toxic than other drugs commonly used in the treatment of epilepsy. As much as fifteen grams per day has been administered to patients over prolonged periods of time without ill effect, he said. "Themisone," an aromatic hydroxy-amide, is a member of an extensive series of anticonvulsants synthesized by Dr. Roger W. Stoughton and co-workers in the laboratories of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

Pacific Coast Borax Names Eckels Phila. Representati

Pacific Coast Borax Company, a div of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., New Y has appointed John H. Eckels, jr., a Philadelphia district representative. Eckels will be in charge of the indus division in that area, and will be loc at the company's Philadelphia offic 320 Wilford Building. Prior to his pre appointment, he was associated with General Electric Company in Philadel

Berkeley Elects Brinkerhof

Charles R. Brinkerhoff, secretary of Millmaster Chemical Corporation, York, has been elected a director of Berkeley Chemical Corporation, Berk Heights, N. J.

Phila. Drug Exchange Outing Set

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange hold its annual fall outing at the M facturers' Golf and Country Club, land, Pa., on October 7.

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Isoniazid Developments Told at ACS Conclave

Several new developments relating to the anti-tuberculosis drug isoniazid were reported last week at the American Chemical Society's 122nd national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J. A team of chemists from the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J., told the meeting that several chemical cousins of isoniazid have shown "high activity" against tuberculosis in laboratory mice. In a second report, by two scientists of the Long Island Biological Association, it was stated that tuberculosis germs develop resistance to isoniazid 1,000 times faster than they do to streptomycin. In addition, a new method for making hydrazine, chemical source of isoniazid and rocket fuel, was announced by three chemists of the University of Utah.

Compounds Related to Isoniazid

The report by the Squibb team—made up of Dr. Harry L. Yale, Kathryn Losee, Joseph Martins, Mary Hosling, Frances Perry and Dr. Jack Bernstein—said that 400 compounds related in chemical structure to isoniazid have been prepared and tested for anti-tuberculosis activity. These compounds were studied in an effort to discover what part of the original drug is necessary for its effectiveness and to determine the possibility of simplifying the drug molecule without decreasing its activity, the report explained. While encouraging results have been obtained with a number of new compounds, it was emphasized that additional work will be necessary to learn whether any of the compounds is as effective as the original drug.

The Long Island scientists—Dr. Waclaw Szybalski, a biochemist, and Dr. Vernon Bryson, a geneticist, of the Long Island Biological Association's laboratories at Cold Spring Harbor—reported that only a few of the individual tuberculosis germs develop resistance at first, and these particular individuals show no resistance to streptomycin, or to any of several other antibiotic drugs tested. For this reason, it was pointed out, a properly chosen combination of izoniazid with an antibiotic stands a good chance of wiping out all the germs before multiple resistance can be developed. Their conclusions, they said, were based on test tube research conducted on bacteria which produce tuberculosis in frogs.

Hydrazine Production Method

Hydrazine can be prepared on a commercial scale by shooting high-frequency electric current through ammonia gas, it was reported in a paper by Prof. Bruno J. Zwolinski, W. Hoyt Andersen and Prof. Ransom B. Parlin, of the University of Utah. The new process should help to supply the increasing demand for hydrazine, it was pointed out, and improved engineering practices may also result in lowering the cost of the chemical. Ammonia also is used in the older method of making hydrazine, it was explained, but in this process the ammonia is converted into hydrazine by chemical means, rather than by an electrical discharge.

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Cornbleet, T.: Testosterone for apocrine diseases; hidrosadenitis, Fox-Fordyce disease. Arch. Dermat. & Syph., 65:549, May, 1952.

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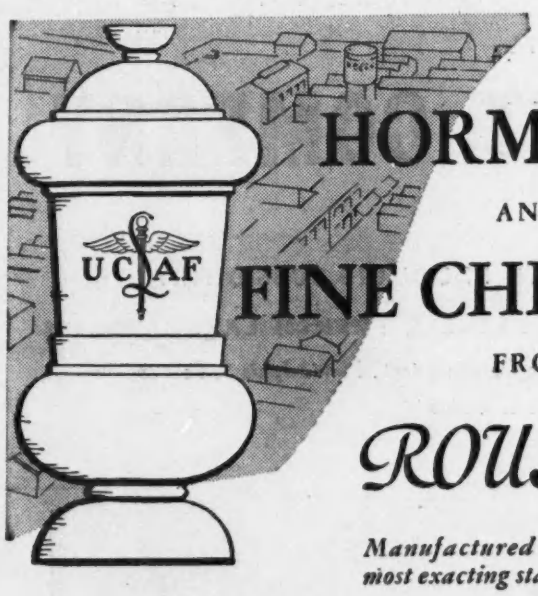

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Inositol, Galactinol Reported Isolated From Sugar Beets

Isolation of inositol and galactinol from sugar beet juice was announced by Robert J. Brown and Robert F. Serro, chemists for the Great Western Sugar Company, Denver, Col., at the American Chemical Society's 122nd national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., last week. Galactinol is believed to be the first natural compound of inositol with a sugar ever discovered.

The presence of inositol and galactinol in sugar beet juice is a vexing problem to the sugar industry, the chemists pointed out. Since both compounds interfere with sugar refining processes, the industry is seeking to develop new beet varieties which contain them in reduced quantities. It is hoped that these new varieties can be developed once methods of testing the beets for galactinol and inositol have been evolved.

If the two compounds prove to be of value in future nutrition studies, however, the beet sugar industry may be able to produce a sugar-containing concentrate of galactinol and inositol in relatively large quantities at reasonable cost, the chemists added.

The average quantities of the two compounds in beet juices is not yet known, according to the chemists. Sugar beets grown in the Rocky Mountain area usually contain less than 1.025 percent galactinol. In concentrated sugar solutions, the galactinol content may reach about 3.7 percent. The inositol content of the beets is normally less than the galactinol content. Inositol also is found in citrus fruits, cereal grains and animal tissues.

Amer. Chlorophyll Expanding Facilities at Lake Worth, Fla.

The chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Construction Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a contract from American Chlorophyll Division of Strong Cobb & Co., to provide equipment and engineering for the expansion of facilities at Lake Worth, Fla., for extracting chlorophyll from alfalfa meal. American Chlorophyll has also engaged Blaw-Knox to prepare cost estimates and engineering designs for a new chlorophyllin plant.

Chemical Specialties Appoints

Rolf Bie, export manager of Chemical Specialties Company, New York, has returned from a survey of the European market. While there Mr. Bie appointed the following new agents: Pilati & Co., Milan; A. W. Reinhardt, Otterberg/Pfalz, Cermany, and Keyser & McKay, Amsterdam.

Amines Bulletin Published

A new bulletin describing six aromatic amines has just been published by Tennessee Eastman Company, division of Eastman Kodak Company, Kingspo Tenn. The amines discussed are phen diethanolamine, phenyl ethyl ethanol mine, 2,5-diethoxyaniline, 2,5-dimethox aniline, meta-tolyl diethanolamine, a ortho-tolyl propanolamine. Copies a available on request.

Ethyleneglycol Monostearate Standard Proposed by TGA

The Toilet Goods Association has draw up a proposed standard for non-self-emu sifying ethyleneglycol monostearate. Th standard is scheduled to be issued as October 6, and any comments should forwarded to H. D. Goulden, TGA scie tific director, well in advance of that dat

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"Thunder God Vine," a Chinese used for centuries to protect crops pests, may yield new insecticides which insects literally can't resist, a Department of Agriculture chemist said last week at the American Chemical Society's 122nd national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J.

Transplanted from the Orient, the stocky, twining shrub is now being cultivated successfully in the department's garden at Glenn Dale, Md., and in several other sections of the country, according to Morton Deroza of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Beltsville, Md.

In tests so far conducted on American insects, the powdered roots of the "Thunder God Vine" have proved effective against the larvae of the codling moth, the European corn borer and the diamond-back moth, Mr. Beroza said. Imported cabbage worms also are killed by the root powder, he reported.

Rat Control Discussion Beamed Overseas by Voice of America

The Voice of America recently broadcast a round-table discussion on rodent control between Harold Noble, vice-president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York; Prof. Karl P. Link of the University of Wisconsin, and Ward Ross, managing director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, owner of the patent on warfarin. This broadcast was beamed to the British Isles, Germany, and other parts of Europe and North Africa on the weekly "Farm Review" program, and is being re-broadcast in native languages to other countries of the Far East, Middle East, and throughout Latin America.

The discussion covered large-scale rodent control with warfarin. Prof. Link, discoverer of the new anti-coagulant rat killer, presented information on the development of warfarin in the laboratory and in the field. Mr. Noble discussed the history of warfarin during the two years it has been available on a commercial basis. He particularly emphasized the successful control of rats throughout sugar plantations of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Trade Briefs

Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., this month celebrates its one hundredth anniversary.

Heyden Chemical Corporation recently honored William C. Ellis on his completion of fifty years continuous service to the company.

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Sterwin Chemicals INC.
Subsidiary of Sterling Drug Inc.
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Distributor of the products formerly sold by Special Markets-Industrial Division of Winthrop-Stearns Inc., and Vanillin Division of General Drug Company

Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—46 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Hong Kong
ALOE—97 crts, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Capetown
AMBRETTE SEED—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Puna
AMINOACETIC ACID—7 dms, Rosenthal Berkow, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE—4 dms, Isco, Havre
AMYL VALERATE—2 bbls, Felton Chemical Co, Hamburg
ANILIN DYES—1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
1 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
52 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
17 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
64 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
25 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ANISE OIL—4 dms, Charles Gitlan & Co, Amsterdam
SEED—200 bls, Globe Commerce Co, Rotterdam
ANTHRAQUINONE—253 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Havre
ANTIMONY—80 ctns, Watson Geach, Liverpool
8 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Hamburg
ORE—306 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
ARABIC GUM—50 bgs, Trust Co of North America, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
201 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
153 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Liverpool
ASAFETIDA—25 cs, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—455 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
1,251 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Freemantle
AZOISOBUTYRIC DINITRILE—15 cs, D C Andrews, Liverpool
BARBASCO ROOT—20 bls, Astoria Pan Americana, Callao
718 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
335 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
BAYBERRY WAX—59 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Capetown
BEESWAX—75 bgs, R Lennard & Co, Dar es Salaam
58 bls, R B Wilson, Progresso
26 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Cristobal
170 blks, Djibouti
BENZOIN GUM—90 cs, Singapore
BILE, OX—1 bbl, J M Rogers, Oslo
BISMUTH METAL—67 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
48 cs, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—100 pkgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, Meer Corp, Capetown
BUTANEDIOL—255 dms, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
BUTTONLAC—25 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
CADMIUM METAL—100 cs, Harmon Lichtewstein, Antwerp
137 cs, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
20 cs, Yokohama
CAMPHOR OIL—23 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
CANDELILLA WAX—75 bgs, Tampico
CARNAUBA WAX—375 bgs, Home & Colonial, Inc, Rotterdam
188 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—500 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Oslo
600 bgs, Nordisk Transport, Oslo
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—259 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
CASSIA—155 pkgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
374 pkgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
316 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
658 bls, Keilys America Ltd, Hamburg
171 bls, C T Wilson, Padang
CASTOR OIL—30 dms, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
512 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay
65 dms, Sarabhai Agencies, Bombay
178 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Antwerp
76 tons, Rotterdam
CEDARWOOD OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Mombasa
CELERY SEED—287 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
262 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bombay
86 bgs, J H Schroder, Bombay
172 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
85 bgs, Landes & Balint, Bombay
86 bgs, Bombay
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—5 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Gothenburg
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—100 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, London
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,791 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
5,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Trieste
1,000 bgs, International Expediters, Naples
1,000 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
1,000 bgs, International Expediters, Leghorn
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—5 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
QUILLS—100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hong Kong
CLOVES—80 bls, Fuerst Bros, Zanzibar
100 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
62 bgs, Marseille
COALTAR DYES—14 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—230 tons, Bank of California, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Oslo
COLUMBITE ORE—560 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaos
COPAL GUM—33 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
529 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—522 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
COTTON LINTERS—63 bls, Wonalancet Co, Callao
118 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Manaos
2,541 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—400 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—300 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CROTON OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, London
CUTTLEFISH BONE—4 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Colombo
260 cs, Venice
CYCLAMEN ALDEHYDE—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Marseilles
CYSTINE—10 bbls, Mann Fine Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—198 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
DANDELION ROOT—117 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DIETHYLAMINOACETOXYLIDINE — 1 cs, Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Gothenburg
DIMETHYLXANTHIN—10 cks, Antwerp
DOGWOOD BARK—125 bgs, Lydia E Pinkham Co, Kingston
40 bls, Lydia E Pinkham Co, Kingston
EGG ALBUMEN—22 dms, D L Moss & Co, Gothenburg
ELDER FLOWERS—6 bls, Meer Corp, Trieste
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Rotterdam
ERGOSTEROL CRYSTALS—1 cs, E F Drew & Bremen
EUCALYPTUS EXTRACT—16 bgs, Liverpool
FENNEL SEED—111 bgs, Globe Commerce Rotterdam
FISH OIL—6 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Varaiso
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—189,410 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum C Curacao
93,353 bbls, Hess Oil Co, Brighton
239,861 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Ba
103,269 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
GALL, OX—4 cks, J M Rogers, Buenos Aires
SHEEP—4 dms, Chase National Bank, Melbou
GELATIN—54 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antw
60 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Marseilles
504 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Prod Corp, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Roure-Dupont Inc, M seilles
1 dm, International Expediters, Marseilles
1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Marseilles
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Bombay
GINGER ROOT—124 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kilton
GLUE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Prod Corp. Rotterdam
100 bgs, Liverpool
STOCK—25 bls, John Gorvers, Puna
130 bls, Karr Ellig & Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
GYPSUM—10,096 tons, National Gypsum Dingwall
10,211 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
200 bgs, Hammil & Gillespie, Liverpool
300 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
HOMATROPINE—1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, I dam
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—30 cbys, Liverpool
SULPHATE—17 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, terdam
IPECAC ROOT—13 bgs, Parke Davis Co, Li
IRON BLUE—11 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Li pool
OXIDE, RED—1,305 bgs, Landers Segal C Co, Malaga
75 bbls, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Ma
435 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Ma
KAOLIN—480 kgs, E Fougera, London
KARAYA GUM—134 bgs, Brown Bros, Bom
759 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
379 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
66 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
KIESERITE—4,000 bgs, Purepac Corp, Brer
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, American Aromat Marseille
LEMON PEEL—44 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alica
83 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
LEMONGRASS OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Fu Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—2 dms, E Mackenzie Corp, Port Prince
LINDEN FLOWERS—4 bls, Meer Corp, Tri
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Bank of N Liverpool
70 bgs, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—100 cks, American E wood Co, Kingston
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National Bank, Liverpool
MALVA LEAVES—4 bls, Meer Corp, Trieste
MANGANESE ORE—1,016 tons, South Ameri Minerals & Mdse Corp, Coquimbo
MANGROVE BARK—7 bgs, Olson Sales Age Cristobal
MARSHMALLOW ROOT—10 bgs, Meer C Co, Arica
60 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MENTHOL—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokoha
50 cs, Rotterdam
250 cs, Montevideo
METACRESOL—1 dm, H A Gogarty, Liverpo
MILK POWDER—3,400 bgs, Berg Hedstrom & Gothenburg
2,000 bgs, D L Sterling, Gothenburg
800 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, D L Sterling, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, Great Western Distributors, Rot dam
2,540 bgs, Aero Sea Shipping Co, Rotterda
2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, John P Eberh Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Keilys America I Amsterdam
15 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Coquimbo
400 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,284 bgs, Gallard Schlesin London
1,761 bgs, Commercial Steel & Chemical C Antwerp
1,270 bgs, American Union Transport, Antw
815 bgs, Rotterdam
NICKEL FORMATE—500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Bremen
NUTMEGS—143 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pad
OAKWOOD EXTRACT—5 bgs, Olson Sales Age Gothenburg
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—34 dms, Kaufmann Vinson, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Moschalades Bros, Marse
175 dms, Giuriani & Bros, Leghorn
25 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Palermo
10 dms, S Giannetto & Co, Palermo
ORANGE PEEL—91 pkgs, S B Penick & Alicante
OURICURY WAX—178 bgs, A V Berner & Co, de Janeiro
112 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Bahia
112 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Bahia
112 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—394 tons, Procter & Gamble, Ma
PAPAIN—16 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Color
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterd
500 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Triangle Trading Co, Brer
400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trad Co, Rotterdam
3,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
4,800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,100 bls, Franex Overseas Trading Co, Brer
3,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Holland Colombo Tr ing Society, Colombo
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
520 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Ludwig Muller, Cochin
320 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
640 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, D Hecht, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
80 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Colombo
240 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
WHITE—223 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pan Pingang
176 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pan Pingang
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
14 bgs, Rotterdam
70 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—242,790 bbls, Socony V um Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
234,905 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartag
114,353 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Pie
200,336 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto Cruz
116,664 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay
72,327 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay
PHENYL ACID—5 bbls, Kaufmann & Vin Rotterdam

MENTO BERRIES—100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Kinston
LEAF OIL—7 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
PPY SEED—200 bgs, Kanvo Trading Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
TASSIUM—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
ICARBONATE—36 dms, Liverpool
ALTS—20 kgs, A Gusmer, London
TATO STARCH—1,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
LLIUM SEED—163 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
360 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
449 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
RIDIN—25 dms, American Tebu Corp, Amsterdam
RITES—178 cs, American Metal Co, Leixues
ASSIA CHIPS—190 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
EBRACHO Extract—100 bgs, First National Chicago, Gothenburg
ICKSILVER—57 flks, G C Jimenez Corp, Vera Cruz
ININE—2 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
SIN, SYNTHETIC—177 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
SEMARY LEAVES—80 bls, M J Golombeck, Lisbon
SEWOOD OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Iquitos
TIN—3 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
FFRON—10 bls, Vera Cruz
GE LEAVES—116 bgs, Globe Commerce Corp, Hamburg
700 bls, Superintendence Co, Split
GO FLOUR—514 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
558 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
EDLAC—700 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
600 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
300 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
800 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
650 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
NNA LEAVES—43 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SAME SEED—400 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
394 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
ARKLIVER OIL—15 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
13 dms, Karr Ellis & Co, Luanda
10 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Valparaiso
ELLAC—1,103 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Calcutta
14 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
150 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
VAX—40 bgs, A Kramer & Co, Gothenburg
DIUM BICARBONATE—993 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
YANIDE—2 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
500 dms, Liverpool
ILICOFLUORIDE—2 bbls, Riches-Nelson, Rotterdam
YBEAN OIL—100 dms, E F Drew & Co, Bilbao
RUCE EXTRACT—400 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Oslo
ARCH—1,600 bgs, Haberland Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
LC—16,525 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
NNING EXTRACT—3,637 bgs, Leghorn
PIOCA FLOUR—700 bgs, First National Boston, Rio de Janeiro
300 bgs, F R Dolan, Rio de Janeiro
AFLUFF—700 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Colombo
EOBROMINE—10 cs, A E Bowen, Rotterdam
YME LEAVES—43 bls, Louis Furth, Marseilles
ANIUM ALUMINUM—43 dms, Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining Co, Liverpool
5 dms, Liverpool
LU BALSAM—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
35 cs, Barranquilla
NKA BEANS—22 bbls, Machado & Co, Belem-Para
NU GUM—110 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cristobal
EA—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
40 bgs, Aurora Mfg Co, Rotterdam
NADIUM CONCENTRATES—2,661 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
NILLA BEANS—35 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tandjong Priok
95 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseilles
LONIA CUPS—801 bgs, Izmir
TTLE BARK—1,242 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Mombasa
XTRACT—5,246 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
15,593 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
1,141 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
ITING—460 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
LFRAM ORE—120 bgs, Tangier
OL GREASE—27 dms, Chase National Bank, Fremantle
30 dms, Liverpool
15 kgs, Genoa
VAX—28 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
CON SAND—12,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Brisbane

Boston

UGE—50 bgs, W C DurFee & Co, Marseilles
LC—400 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

Los Angeles

AR—23 cs, Hori Brothers & Co, Yokohama
RIUM CARBONATE—1,234 bgs, Industrial Exports Corp, Rotterdam
EACHING POWDER—23 bgs, Golden Bear Mfg Co, Bremen
RAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Richard J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
NNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Hismoco American Co, Colombo
PRA CAKE—4,480 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
4,000 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Manila
3,360 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
10,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
MMAR GUM—32 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
RTH COLOR—1,100 bgs, Frank D Davis, Rotterdam
ATMEAL—220 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Rotterdam
LK POWDER—464 bgs, Delrey Int Co, Rotterdam
ATMOSS—950 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
2,650 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
800 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
300 bls, W H Wickersham & Co, Bremen
300 bls, Holland Bulb Importers Inc, Bremen
500 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen
1,100 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,200 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Appleby & Co Inc, Bremen
500 bls, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Bremen
100 bls Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
1,200 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
PPER—100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
TROLEUM, CRUDE—117,863 bbls, General Petroleum Co, Pamatacual
809 long tons, Standard Oil Co of Calif, Ras Tanura
EBRACHO EXTRACT—1,033 bgs, Harold J Schulter, Rotterdam
PE SEED—50 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

TIMONY—40 cs, Watson Gesch, Glasgow
80 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Hamburg
BERYLLIUM ORE—5,400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Victoria
CASTOR OIL—527 dms, Phila National Bank, Calcutta
560 dms, Calcutta
COCONUT OIL—350 tons, Bank of California, Manila
DIVI DIVI—541 seroons, Pike Co, Curacao
FLUORSPAR—6,187 tons, B H Sobelman Co, Hamburg
GYPSUM—6,291 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LINSEEDMEAL—10,582 bgs, Werner & Balle, Buenos Aires
530 bgs, Werner & Balle, Montevideo
4,040 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—5,600 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Lagos
MENTHOL—50 cs, Chemical Bank, Santos
MOLASSES—1,661,765 gals, Chase National Bank, Alexandria
PEATMOSS—760 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,400 bls, Harris Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,192 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
109,399 bbls, The Texas Co, Gibraltar
321,222 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
115,658 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
118,306 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
159,878 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
200,024 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
198,567 bbls Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
350,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
233,250 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Covenas
106,992 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—214 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
RUTILE SAND—6,000 bgs, Empire Steel Co, Brisbane
4,562 bgs, Metal Transport Co, Rotterdam
WHITING—2,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—2,500 bgs, J W Hampton, Brisbane
ZIRCONIUM ORE—6,060 bgs, Frank Samuels, Santos

San Francisco

ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, Chas Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—49 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenaventura
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Langendorf Bakeries, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—99 dms, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
469 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Pago Pago
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi
100 tons, El Dorado Trading Co, Jolo
500 tons, Zamboanga
CAKE—180 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—135 tons, T D Stevenson, Manila
33 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—540 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
CREOSOTE OIL—2,386 tons, Bermuth Lemboke Co, Kobe
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—197 tons, Girard Trust Co, Antwerp
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
440 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Antwerp
MACE—14 cs, Catz American Co, Sourabaya
MEATMEAL—50 tons, Albumina Supply Co, Rotterdam
MILK POWDER—429 bgs, Delray Intern Co, Rotterdam
500 crts, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—63 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Sourabaya
134 bgs, Catz American Co, Sourabaya
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Parodi Erminio & Co, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—750 bls, Lastero Phillips Co, Bremen
500 bls, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
750 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, Frazer & Hansen, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
750 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, B C Ireland, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tandjong Priok
83 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
126 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Koppel Bros, Gothenburg
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
200 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
183 bgs, Antwerp
WHITE—30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
28 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
26 bgs, Singapore
RAPE SEED—400 bgs, Lagendorf Bakeries, Rotterdam
SOYBEAN CAKE—246 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Antwerp
TANKAGE—99 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Rotterdam
49 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
WHITING—3,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Antwerp

Arapahoe Chemicals Adds To Office, Lab Facilities

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Colo., has constructed a new office and laboratory at its plant site in Boulder. The construction has tripled the office space and doubled the laboratory space, according to O. B. Jacobson, plant manager. The work will allow relocation of the pilot plant and plant manager's office, Mr. Jacobson said.

West Offers Dermatitis Control Data

West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has issued a thirty-two page booklet, entitled "The Control of Dermatitis in Industry." The publication points out that skin diseases annually cost industry $100,000,000, and presents a prevention and control program. Copies may be obtained from the company at 62-16 West street, Long Island City 1.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Bernard L. Oser, director of Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, during his recent trip abroad addressed an audience of nutritionists at the Weitzmann Institute, Rehoboth, Israel.

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has named Mrs. Edythe B. Belmont, former product, packaging and merchandising consultant for its Harriet Hubbard Ayer Division, packaging consultant for all divisions of the company.

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ACS Told New Drug May Aid in Arthritis Treatment

Research on a new drug designed to stop the destructive action of hyaluronidase, a body fluid suspected of contributing to arthritis and to the weakening of blood vessels, was described by four chemists of the National Drug Company, Philadelphia, at the American Chemical Society's 122nd national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., last week.

The drug, called phosphorylated hesperidin, has been found in animal experiments to have a powerful anti-hyaluronidase action, according to Dr. J. Morton Beiler, who presented the report. The drug is now undergoing preliminary tests on human beings suffering from such diseases as osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and bursitis, but no results have been announced as yet. In any event, the drug will not be made available for general use until extensive clinical studies have been completel. Dr. Souren Avakian, Robert K. Preston and Dr. Gustav J. Martin, research director of the National Drug Company, are co-authors of the report.

Aluminum Unit Dedicated By Alcoa in Washington

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Calif., last week dedicated its new $45,000,000 aluminum producing unit at Wenatchee, Wash. The smelter will have an annual capacity of 170,000,000 pounds of aluminum when it reaches full operation early next year. Partcipating in the dedication ceremonies were I. W. Wilson, Alcoa's presiden., Samuel I. Anderson, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration, and Gov. A. B. Langlie of Washington.

Sterling Drug Streamlines Selling Divisions in Canada

Sterling Drug (Canadian), Ltd., has streamlined the operation of its three selling divisions in Canada into an integrated sales force, under the name of Sterling Drug Manufacturing, Ltd., according to an announcement by Frederick A. Tilston, vice-president in charge of sales.

This change involves the former Bayer, Centaur and Phillips sales divisions of Sterling Drug. Under the new plan, the entire line of proprietary and toiletry products supplied by these divisions may be purchased from one sales representative.

The appointment of Wilfred J. Lay as general sales manager of the new company was also announced. E. T. Gater has been elected vice-president in charge of advertising. Mr. Lay has been associated with the parent organization for sixteen years. Mr. Gater has served in an advertising capacity with Sterling in Canada for ten years.

Vick Ad Post to Garbett

Richard W. Garbett has been appointed advertising manager in the Philippines for Vick International, Inc., New York. Mr. Garbett's new responsibilities will include managing two Vick-sponsored radio programs in the Philippines.

Jefferson Starts Building New Austin Lab Facilities

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has announced that construction has been started on a $500,000 addition to its research laboratory facilities at Austin, Tex. The larger of the new buildings will ultimately provide bench-scale research facilities for about fifty chemists, to be employed gradually over the post-construction period. The smaller building will add to present office and library space. The new facilities will materially expand the investigation of petroleum-based chemicals carried on at the Austin laboratories.

Polyethylene Carboy as Package For Hydrofluoride Acid Approved

The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the polyethylene carboy as a package for hydrofluoric acid of not over 60 percent strength. Also, specification ICC-1F has been issued covering the polyethylene carboy. This, it is said, will facilitate approval of the polyethylene carboy for other suitable chemicals.

Bristol Labs Production Machinery Being Moved to New Syracuse Site

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., is moving all production machinery from the original penicillin plant on West Taylor street to a new building on Thompson road. The equipment will be installed in the new plant within eight weeks. The building, sixty by 166 feet, is one of several Bristol units under construction. Penicillin chewing gum, troches, tablets and ointments will be produced in air-conditioned space on the upper floors of the new plant.

Breon Midwestern Sales Position Goes to Bunning

Robert S. Bunning has been appointed assistant regional sales manager for the midwestern states of George A. Breon & Co., New York. Mr. Bunning has been associated with the concern since 1946. Prior to his present assignment he represented Breon in the eastern part of North Carolina, from headquarters in Raleigh. He will be stationed in Des Moines, Iowa, and will represent Breon in Montana, Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

Upjohn Announces Bulk-Producer

A new bulk-producing preparation, "Hydrolose Fortified," for the relief of constipation has just been made available by the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. The new product, containing laxatives in addition to its bulk-producing agent, causes positive but gentle action within eight to twelve hours after administration, Upjohn reported.

Trade Briefs

Haelan Laboratories, Inc., New York, has elected John Connelly and James Davis to the board of directors.

Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., has appointed John A. Dulin national retail sales manager.

Parke, Davis Announces Several Personnel Shifts

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has made several shifts in personnel in the United States and Canada, according to Graydon L. Walker, director of the company's sales in both countries.

George F. Glattes has been named assistant branch house superintendent, in which position he will assist Leonard E. Johnson, branch house superintendent, in the management of the concern's twenty-six branches in the United States and Canada. Frederick H. Stigale, jr., has been appointed manager of the Philadelphia branch depot, succeeding William H. Bevington, who has been transferred to the Denver, Colo., branch.

Charles H. Linden has been named assistant to the manager of the New York branch, where he will be in charge of internal operations. A. D. MacPhail has been made a field manager of the Walkerville branch, in which post he will supervise sales territories throughout the province of Ontario, serving under L. M. Budd, manager of the branch.

Ernest G. Hiler and Robert M. Leffer have been made field managers in the New York branch. Mr. Hiler was engaged in medical service work for Parke, Davis in New Jersey before his present appointment and Mr. Leffer had a sales territory in Brooklyn, N. Y. J. A. Perdenza has been named a field cooperator in the company's department of clinical investigation. His headquarters will be in Chicago.

Steuber Appoints Santel

William A. Santel has been named sales manager of the new fine chemicals department of C. P. Steuber & Co., New York. Mr. Santel was formerly sales manager for Belgian American Mercantile Corporation, and prior to that was associated with U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., for many years. The newly established department of Steuber will concentrate entirely on the promotion of foreign markets for specialty chemicals produced by the chemical industry of the United States.

Sam Tour Describes Services

Sam Tour & Co. has issued a brochure, entitled "All Under One Roof," explaining the variety of technical services the concern offers to industry. The publication describes the activities of the company's engineers, metallurgists and chemists in dealing with technical and industrial problems. Copies may be obtained from the company at 44 Trinity place, New York 6.

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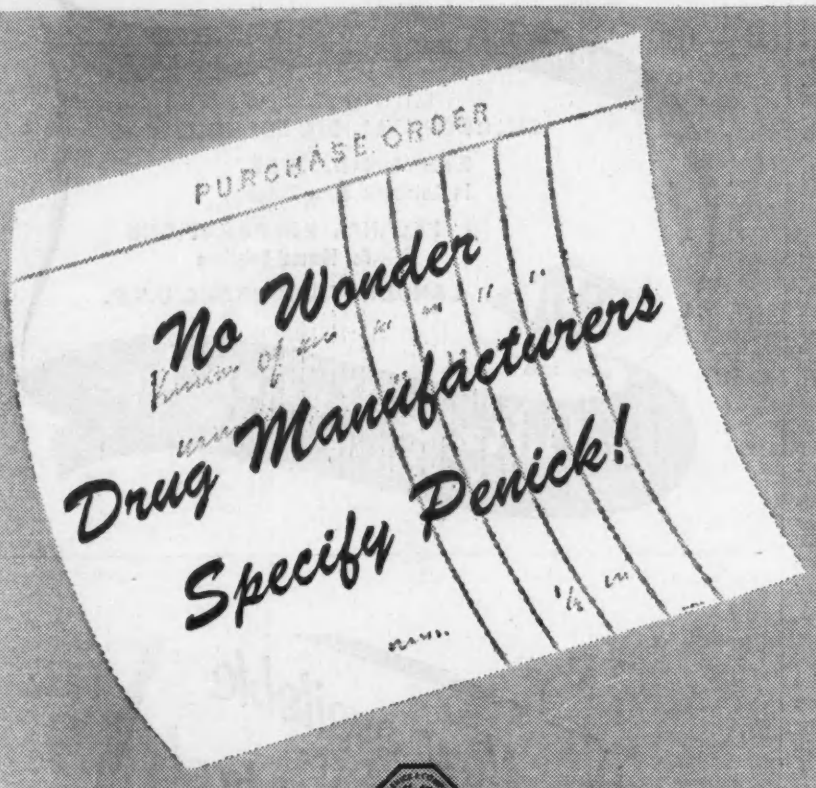

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otanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

he weight of price advances offset de-es sufficiently to raise the botanical rket index 0.28 point and set it at 100.30 level by the close of last week. ug items played an important part in ghting the market on the side of ad-ces, domestic peppermint leaves and ega root being highly influential. How-r, condimental botanicals were active ticipants in the advance, cloves, Bour-vanilla beans, West Indian nutmegs, orticated cardamom, and Batavia cas-selling higher in a more active market. Demand for botanical drugs for the st part continued to be moderate volume, though it showed a rising dency which may have resulted from adverse crop news recently received m the domestic and foreign primary rkets.

he improvement in vanilla bean busi-s, particularly that in Bourbon beans, apparently joined with the stronger eign markets to effect a turn around price trend. If improvement continue, xican bean prices may come to life, it s said. The domestic peppermint leaf p was cut sharply by drought and the sened supply at last forced an advance quotations. The foreign leaf prices had en several weeks ago and became minal pending further developments. urce prices on senega root were higher l stronger. Hence, spot quotations could nothing but advance to cover the in-ase in replacement costs.

Of all domestic drugs, only mandrake t showed a decline but the movement s in line with present prices in the ntry. Bulgarian and star anise were wn but the latter was in very short sup-. The range on bleached cardamom s very wide since it covered prices on dium and extra bold merchandise. ench fennel yielded to competition in a derate degree. So did Dutch caraway d English yellow mustard seeds.

lsams

Copaiba—A slight gain in inquiries was ported in some quarters last week but pickup in actual orders was said to ve been moderate by the end of the iod. Quotations remained unchanged.

Fir—Trading was mainly in small quan-es but the first cost of present stocks, s the current replacement prices at the gins, were more than sufficient to keep al quotations steady on Canadian and egon balsams.

Peru—Most spot holders named mini-m prices that were higher than $1.30 r pound, which was the price in one iable quarter. It appeared as though ce competition was limited.

Tolu—Although minimum quotations re-ined at $4.25 per pound, several sup-ers refused to meet that figure and oted from 10c. to 15c. above the lowest ce level. Demand was routine and nsisted mainly of small-sized orders.

arks

Butternut—Collections in the domestic imary market have been subnormal this ar and suppliers indicated that con-mers would find prices very firm and nding higher when they enter the mar-t to cover their requirements.

Cramp—Very little genuine NF grade terial has been collected this year and cks cannot gain much if anything in limited time remaining for gathering.

Prickly Ash—The market had little to er and most quarters considered current ices to be strictly nominal. Restoration offerings must await the result of gath-ng in a very poor collection season.

Sassafras—Most bark collected this year s been of better than fair quality, but e quantities brought to primary market rehouses have been smaller than usual.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Sept. 12

New York

ssia, 21 lots, 1,293 bags: filthy.
rogens, conjugated, 4 cartons: below de-lared potency.
sh moss, 257 bags: filthy.
la nuts, 110 bags: insect infested.
ce, 8 lots, 122 cases: insect infested.
tmegs, 250 bags: moldy and wormy.
prika, 2 lots, 400 bags: filthy.
pper, black, 7 lots: 464 bags: moldy; live insects.
White, 11 lots, 489 bags: insect infested.
nento, 121 bags: filthy.
inine sulphate, 3 cases: not U.S.P.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Peppermint leaves, domestic, 15c. per lb.
Senega root, 30c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
longstick, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 5c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Dill seed, natural, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Syrian, light, 4c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Greek, 2½c. per lb.
Syrian, 2½c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Mandrake root, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Bulgarian, ½c. per lb.
Chinese, star, 2c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, 25c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, shortstick, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, natural, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 21, 1951
100.30	100.12†	100.37	116.90

*Obtained too late for index calculation.
†Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Undertones were firm and consumers will find prices tending upward when they enter the market next Spring.

Beans

Vanilla—Bourbon beans have at last reflected a part of the strength brought to the market by the development of more active buying and the currently well maintained prices in foreign sources of supply. Local quotations were higher at $3 to $3.50 per pound, depending on quality. Mexican beans tended to develop greater firmness together with a tendency to advance under the influence of the considerably improved position of Bourbon beans.

Flowers

Arnica—Lack of more than moderately sized stocks was sufficient to give complete support to the very firm prices prevailing on spot over a substantial period of time. All primary markets also showed considerable strength.

Clover—Reports from the domestic primary market continued to be adverse. The collection season is past and the much reduced stocks in warehouses at the origin have assumed an exceptionally firm price position.

Malva—Practically no offerings of black malva were noted and the market was considered to be nominal. Blue malva was available in moderate amounts but only at prices well maintained and exceptionally firm at $1.65 to $2 per pound. It was doubted that much material could be obtained at the $1.65 level.

Gums

Arabic—The market for sorts continued to be quite strong. At least, there seemed to be little tendency toward price shading and orders offered at less than 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound stood an excellent chance of being rejected in a number of quarters. Stocks were sufficient to meet the current volume of consuming demand.

Benzoin—Strictly USP quality gum was not in too plentiful supply and when quotations have been shaded it was declared to have been done on gum considerably below standard. Jobbing demand proved to be quite steady last week.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—All reports from the origin declared collection to have been subnormal and some quarters were also critical of the quality of some merchandise brought to warehouses. Prices have a strong undertone in all markets at this time.

Lobelia — Considerable doubt concerning the probable size of the 1952 crop has been expressed by a number of suppliers. The markets at all points showed a strength last week that was considerably in excess of the normal price situation that prevails when crops of normal size are a reasonable prospect. There has been no shading this year.

Peppermint — Foreign production has been close to nil this year because of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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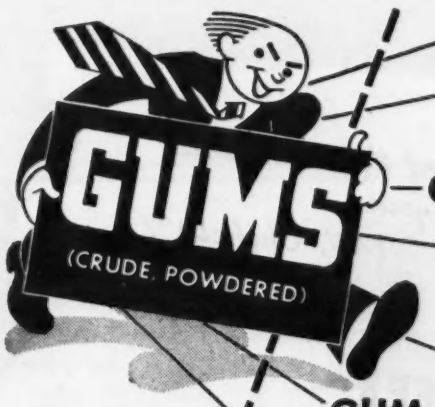

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drought. Domestic collection has also been poor because of bad weather conditions and regardless of the prices which collectors have offered workers this year. Quotations on the domestic item were advanced to 65c. to 66c. per pound last week and they tended to go still higher, depending on demand.

Rosemary—French leaves were a fraction higher at 10½c. to 11c. per pound on better demand last week. Portuguese and Spanish leaves failed to develop change in prices.

Sage—Greek and Syrian materials were higher at 12½c. to 13c. per pound for merchandise of acceptable quality. Dalmation leaves were steadier then they had been at times in the not remote past but prices remained at 53c. to 54c. per pound.

Spearmint—No oversupply seems likely this year and prices last week showed a tendency to strengthen at times regardless of the lack of more than jobbing demand.

Thyme — French material was higher and ranged 20c. to 21c. per pound depending on quality. The 21c. figure prevailed on sifted material, a process that increases the importers' cost.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead — It seemed probable that all actual needs could be met from the not large collection at the last crop. However, the market this year has not shown its usual price drop as new crop buds reach the warehouses.

Irish Moss — Importers have encountered trouble in the form of the detention of arriving parcels. The latest detention by order of the Food and Drug Administration totaled 257 bags of moss described as filthy by the detaining body.

Lycopodium — The strength that had come to replacement costs in the not distant past remains in the foreign market and, consequently, local quotations were well maintained in a market where no tendency toward shading was known to exist. Most sellers made the market $1.75 per pound but firm orders might possibly be acepted at $1.70 if the quantity in request should prove attractive.

Roots

Blood—All reports suggest a rather short crop obtained at a cost which seems likely to be sufficient to choke off much of any tendency toward price shading when firm orders were in sight. The market begins the Fall season far firmer than it has for several years.

Colombo—Spot stocks were definitely short for the time being but some root has been bought to come forward and on arrival should go far toward meeting the fair demand that has prevailed. The to arrive price of 22c. per pound may ultimately be shaved moderately if competition be sufficiently active, it was said.

Golden Seal—Demand has yet to increase sufficiently to bring a truly firm tone to local quotations. The latter are firm enough when it comes to goods the test of which is guaranteed. However, untested material has been offered at substantially below the price for tested goods.

Ipecac—The market failed to decline further but it was still subject to considerable competition on spot and the quotations were not too firmly placed throughout the past week. Unless the source markets shall decline farther than now seems probable, current quotations will tend to become stabilized at their present position.

Mandrake—The spot market was down to 29c. to 30c. per pound, the decline being suggestive of the more than favorable prices at which the country has been able to supply new crop root during the past few months. For the time being, conditions appeared to generally favor manufacturing consumers.

Senega—The price-wagon got underway again last week, rolling upward to the basis of $2.20 to $2.25 per pound. The tendency late last week was to make the market lowest at $2.25. Prices in the primary market showed all of their recent strength and sellers there were inclined to be reserved.

Turmeric—Alleppey root was up a fraction to the basis of 11c. ao 11½c. per pound but Madras root was shaded to 9c. to 9½c.

Seeds

Anise—Bulgarian seed was a fraction lower at 12c. to 13c. per pound. Star anise was also down, being named at 67c. t per pound but without much being able at any price. Quotations di change on other varieties.

Caraway—Competition appeared spot rather unexpectedly last week business was done at the lower lev 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Cardamom—The price on bleached damom ranged from $3.75 per poun medium bold to $4.10 for the fancy, bold material. Also decorticated from Guatemala was higher at $2.75 other changes developed in this gro

Coriander—Moroccan seed was r to 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound. Other eties of this seed held unchanged.

Dill—Natural seed was a fraction h at 11c. to 11½c. per pound but dew ered material held unchanged at 12½ 13c.

Fennel—French light seed was low at 23c. to 24c. per pound but the S item was advanced to 28c. to 28½c. firm offerings returned to the spot.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia cuttings and long were higher at 15c. to 15½c. per p for the former and 20c. to 20½c. fo latter. Shortstick was a fraction l at 15¾c. to 16c. Other varieties of c were unchanged and most of them in very low supply.

Clove — Cables from Zanzibar qu much higher prices on shipment seed replacement figure being $1.52 per po Spot quotations were advanced to

—*Continued on pa*

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ential Oils, Other Aromatics

rs in the essential oils and aroma- snicals market expressed the opinion asiness was on the rise again. Or- ave been picking up, notably in aterials which are used in cosme- toiletry formulations. It was be- hat this wa: the beginning of prep- s for the Christmas season. It o noted that demand for items used orings and winter pharmaceuticals reased. With the exception of a oubled items, the stocks of most ailable on the spot market were stable and replacements were gen- btainable, in many cases at rather ve prices. Price changes during the ek included advances in eight oils, which were sandalwood, lavender 30-32 percent, garlic and such floral Algerian geranium, French neroli, osa, Bourbon vetiver and extra lang-lang oils. For the most part, dvances were made by individual rs and did not reflect a general hening of the market. The excep- as sandalwood oil, which appeared rowing firmer throughout the mar-

r prices were reported for apricot oil, influenced by new crop arrivals. e same reason distilled Mexican l was reduced. Wormseed oil, while ery scarce, was priced somewhat y a single supplier. Other declines d Italian bergamot, Bourbon gera- avender flower, 40-42 percent, and vetiver oils. Citronellol was fur- duced by one producer and a slight as reported in the quotation for acetate. The price index showed nce of 1.35 points to 173.83.

tial Oils

lica—With recent arrivals of new aterial, this market has become rably easier. Prices were reduced y in some places. Last week the f prices for the seed oil narrowed, g at $50 to $95 per pound. Root oil ady at $80 to $115 per pound. These ons were more favorable than they een in many years. There was the steady demand from customary

e—The strength of this market con- to be apparent and prices, in some ns, grew still higher. The range of ons expanded upward with offers ing made at $2 to $2.50 per pound. tlook was for further tightness and scarcity in the future.

ot Kernel—A reduction of 6c. per was reported in the quotations for mestic oil. It was priced between d 70c. per pound. The influence of v crop was being felt and the mar- s untroubled. Demand was found routine

amot—Further reductions amount- 25c. per pound were made in the uotations for the imported natural week. The material was available 50 per pound. Supplies have been ing slowly with a loosening up of imary market. While these prices uite a bit lower than they were in the year, they remained far that level which might be consid- ormal. For that reason, consumers ed to show a great deal of interest artificial oil, which could be had 90 to $5 per pound.

nga—This scarce oil continued to a great deal of firmness with re- prices. The native oil, which was by only a few dealers, was priced to $11.35 per pound. The rectified lso available in very limited quan- was quoted between $10.90 and per pound. According to dealers, imary shipping market was hard to in, there being almost no offerings ed.

ia—Little news was available con- g this market. The few remaining on the spot market held firmly at $6.25 per pound. No replacements o be had and stocks were dwindling. all indications, this will become a nt item before very long.

onella—No further change has been ed in this market. Prices have held same low levels which were re- in the previous week. From recent tions, it would appear that the mar- d reached its lowest level and might ecome more stable. Shipping prices been reported firmer, but large ship- of cheaper oil, which was contracted rlier in the season, have continued

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oil, garlic, 75c. per oz.
Geranium, Algerian, $1.75 per lb.
Lavender flower, 30-32%, 10c. per lb.
Neroli, French, $60 per lb.
Palmarosa, 35c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 75c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronellol, 10c. per lb.
Oil, apricot kernel, 6c. per lb.
Bergamot, Italian, 25c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Lavender flower, 40-42%, 30c. per lb.
Lime, distilled, Mexican, 65c. per lb.
Vetiver, Haitian, 40c. per lb.
Wormseed, 75c. per lb.
Styrolyl acetate, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 21, 1951
173.83	172.48	170.45	220.14

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

to come to this market. The demand remained quite active.

Clove—The situation of this oil has not improved during the past week. In fact, quotations of buds from Zanzibar have been increased again. Stocks were extremely limited and spot prices of $7.50 to $8.50 per pound were largely nominal. Demand for the leaf oil has been noticeably increased and it was reported that shipping prices for this material have been on the rise. However, the leaf oil continued to be readily available when needed.

Dillseed—Very little interest has been shown in this oil in the past year because of the abundance of low-priced domestic weed oil. Many dealers have discontinued the item. However, the material was available in a few places at a price which was competitive with the weed oil. It was quoted at $3.55 per pound.

Garlic—The lowest quotation reported last week was $7.25 per ounce. This was some 75c. per ounce higher than the last previous minimum. The range extended to $8 per ounce. An expensive oil of rather limited application, this was available in sufficient quantity to cover the requirements of consumers.

Geranium—Although there were recent reports that the primary market for Bourbon oil was showing signs of strength, the spot market remained fairly easy, with a reduction of 25c. per pound being reported in the minimum quotation. The oil was available at $12 to $17.50 per pound. This was the lowest quotation for the oil since it began its sharp price rise almost three years ago. The Algerian oil was firmer on spot with an advance of $1.75 per pound in the minimum price. It was offered at $12.50 to $20 per pound.

Lavender — An increase of 10c. per pound was noted in the minimum spot quotation for the 30-32 percent ester grade of French oil. It was quoted at $3.10 to $5 per pound. The majority of offers were made at more than $4 per pound. There was a 30c. per pound reduction in the lowest quotation of the 40-42 percent grade, however. It was offered at $6.20 to $7.75 per pound. It has been reported that the primary market in France was quite strong at this time, but the abundance of spot material has helped to keep the local market fairly easy.

Lemon—Californian oil remained steady at prices ranging from $5.85 to $6 per pound, depending upon producer. Stocks were still rather limited, despite the fact that the demand has abated. However, there was less tightness in the situation than was true last month. The Italian oil market was rather quiet. Prices for good oil were felt to be too high for most consumers and no offers were being made of the lesser grades of oil, which used to come to the market in large quantities.

Lime—The easing of the supply picture has resulted in a rather sharp drop in the lowest quotation made for the distilled oil. One dealer was able to offer the material at $6.60 per pound. This was a decline of 65c. per pound. Other offers ranged to $7.85 per pound for the Mexican material. Expressed oil was steady at $7.25 to $9.25 per pound. Replacements were reported to be obtainable when needed. Demand has dropped off with the end of the summer and will not be too great again until next spring, according to observers.

Neroli—Spot quotations for the French oil were sharply higher last week at $270 to $275 per pound. This was $60 per pound above the last minimum. While the spot market showed a great deal of strength, it was recently reported that the new crop was rather large and there was promise of rather abundant stocks to come.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Very little interest was being shown in this item, which was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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priced from 65c. to $1.05 per pound on the spot market. With Brazilian shipments firmly set by the price floor and with strong competition from the low priced artificial sassafras oil, importers were not inclined to make many purchases and spot stocks were reported to be rather low.

Orange—The market was without feature during the past week. Stocks of domestic oil have been built up to a comfortable size and prices held at recently reduced levels. Florida oil could be had at $1.55 to $2.25 per pound and the Californian article at $1.55 to $2.75 per pound, according to brand. Imported oils were unchanged in price but small interest was shown in these because of the wide difference in prices demanded for them. Buying interest has waned and will probably be at a minimum until the spring.

Palmarosa—The lowest quotation for this oil was somewhat advanced last week. It was offered at $7.35 to $9 per pound. Stocks were adequate for the current requirements of consumers and there was no problem with regard to obtaining replacements.

Patchouli—The recent strengthening of this market continued to be apparent. With the minimum quotation currently at $7.50 per pound, it was found that the majority of offers were 25c. per pound above that level. The market, for all its new firmness, was still quite favorable to the consumer. The cost of replacement was found to have moved up at the origin, but little buying was being done.

Sage—Clary oil seemed to be slightly easier on spot. The minimum quotation remained at the recently reduced level of $20 per pound. The range was narrowed with the high price of $22 per pound. Offers were made quite freely from the origin and there appeared to be sufficient oil to cover the needs of users. Dalmatian oil was quiet and steady at $9.25 to $10.50 per pound, with occasional reports of some shading of prices. Demand for this oil has not been too great.

Sandalwood—Following a period of rather weak prices in this market, the oil has again strengthened to some extent. The advance of quotations amounted to 75c. per pound. The oil was offered at $9.75 to $11.80 per pound. A steady demand was reported to exist and replacements were obtainable when desired.

Vetiver—Bourbon oil was $1 per pound higher at the low end of the price range last week. It was quoted from $23 to $30 per pound. Stocks, while not large, appeared to be adequate for current requirements and replacements could be had at firm prices from the origin. The Haitian article was offered at a slight reduction of 40c. per pound in some directions. It was priced at $18.35 to $26 a pound.

Wormseed—While not indicative of any easing in the market, this scarce oil was offered at $8 per pound by one supplier last week. This was a drop of 75c. per pound in the minimum quotation. Elsewhere it continued at unchanged prices up to $10.50 a pound. The replacement market was just about nonexistent and will probably remain so until the new crop becomes available in about a month or so. According to the trade, distillers were expected to continue to maintain their independence and there was little hope of easing when the new material arrives.

Ylang-ylang — Few dealers held any stocks of this high-priced oil. One supplier of the extra grade made an advance of 25c. per pound in quotations, placing the item at $39.25 to $40 per pound. Quotations for other Bourbon oil remained unchanged at $18 to $30 per pound. There were some offers from the source, but all were steady and high. Demand has been limited by the high cost and scarcity of material. It was reported that many consumers have been using substitutes ever possible.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—A lower price of $1.9 pound was reported, with the higher still reaching $2.45 per pound. The ered quotation was said to reflec softness in the price of citronell Supplies were plentiful and consum terest reported to be good.

Decyl Alcohol—Offers were made $1.70 per pound up to $2.00 per p Consumers showed no unusual buyi terest at this time and suppliers were to fill current demands from stocks.

Ionones—Prices ranged widely, de ing on the grade and manufacturer alpha ionone was priced from $3. $8.15 per pound. Beta ionone ranged $4.30 to $11.25 per pound and m ionone from $3.90 to $8.40. Inter buyers found stocks ample to fill current needs. Expectations were since lemongrass oil was currently p ful and inexpensive, these deriv would remain in good demand and p ful supply.

Nerolin—Without feature, this m continued to be steady and untrou Production has been maintained, prov sufficient material to meet the norma mands of consumers. Prices were stable, holding at $2.25 to $2.65 per p

Phenylacetic Acid—Producers rep this item to be in a stable position. remained unchanged at $1.45 to $1.7 pound. Production was maintained good level and all requirements mad consumers could be met with ease.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—No change been noted in this market. Currently was said to be a comfortable supply able and production was accompl without difficulty, there being a good pl of basic raw materials readily able. Prices held at the unchanged of $1.57 to $2.15 per pound, depe upon producer and quantity.

Rhodinol—While the market rem quite stable and prices held at a s level, it was notable that the gera oil market appeared to be slightly in recent weeks. This made it en possible that there might be an imp ment in the supply picture of this de tive in time.

Safrol—This continued to be a r easy market with prices quite favo to the consumer at 72c. to $1.35 per p The current price of artificial sass oil, camphor oil, S.G. 1.070, was rep to be extremely low with large quan offered from Japan. This has pro ample raw material for the prepar of the aromatic.

Styrolyl Acetate—One producer of material reported a reduction of 3c pound in the market price last week. placed the item at $1.47 to $1.75 pound. Of limited use, the chemical found to be available in sufficient am to cover the requirements. Demand routine.

Rapeseed, Mustard Seed Crop in Pakistan Higher

Pakistan's 1951-52 rape and mus crop, according to final forecast figur the local government, is placed at 33 short tons, an increase of 8.6 percent last year's output of 311,360 tons, re the American Embassy, Karachi. larger outturn is due to a correspon increase in acreage—(1,855,000 acre 1951-52 against 1,626,000 in 1950-51) favorable weather. Except in the n west frontier province and Baluchi there has been a general increase in acreage of this crop throughout Paki

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Pitman-Moore Research Post Goes to Ehrenford

The Pitman-Moore Company, division of Allied Laboratories, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., has announced the appointment of Dr. Frank A. Ehrenford to its research staff. Dr. Ehrenford, a laboratory instructor in parasitology at the University of California since 1949, has been placed in charge of the company's parasite-screening program.

In addition to his instructorship in parasitology, Dr. Ehrenford served as a student biologist, participated in the field collection of mosquitoes for the Public Health Service's bureau of vector control at Berkeley, Calif., was a student entomologist at the University of California medical school and research assistant in San Francisco. He also acted as teaching assistant, laboratory instructor in medical helminthology, and research assistant at the University of California at Berkeley.

Givaudan Names Ad Manager

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, has announced the appointment of Leonard Stoller to the post of advertising manager. Mr. Stoller, who joined Givaudan in 1947, was assistant to the purchasing agent prior to his recent appointment.

Yardley Adding to Facilities

Yardley of London (Canada) Ltd., subsidiary of Yardley & Co., Ltd., of London, England, has started construction of an industrial building on a fourteen and a half acres site in Toronto. Covering a floor area of 70,000 square feet, the two-story brick structure will house the general offices, warehouse facilities and showrooms, which will be moved to the new location when the building is completed in mid-1953. The structure has been designed so that future expansion can take place in any direction.

Sterling-Winthrop Names 2

Appointment of Dr. Leonard Grumbach and Jesse C. Stanley to the staff of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., has been announced. The appointees will be attached to the institute's pharmacology section, directed by Dr. A. M. Lands, and will work with Dr. Froilan Luduena.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 68

per pound, which price prevailed on both Madagascar and Zanzibar spice.

Ginger—Buying stiffened and then advanced spot prices on African root; the market ended last week at 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Jamaica root lacked quotable change. The market appeared to be rather slow throughout the period.

Nutmegs—West Indian material moved more actively and the price went up to the basis of 32c. to 32½c. per pound. East Indias held very steady at previous price levels.

Pepper—Activity tapered off last week following some spot sales at as high as $1.92 per pound. The market then worked down to $1.90 and held there for much of the period. September arrival was $1.88 when spot became $1.90. September shipment dropped to $1.44 to $1.56, depending on variety of pepper offered. And October shipment was $1.35 to $1.36.

The better than reasonably active market over the past fortnight centered in nearby positions and for shipment pepper to be despatched in early September. Some of this demand was said to have resulted from the threat of a longshoreman's strike on this coast at the end of October. There continued to be a pinch on spot stocks, a situation developed by the fact that imports are about 1,000 tons behind those at the corresponding period last year. The total world stock was believed to be larger than at any time during the past several years.

Friday noon quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.89 to $1.90 per pound; September arrival, $1.80; September shipment, $1.42 to $1.45; and October shipment, $1.33 to $1.35.

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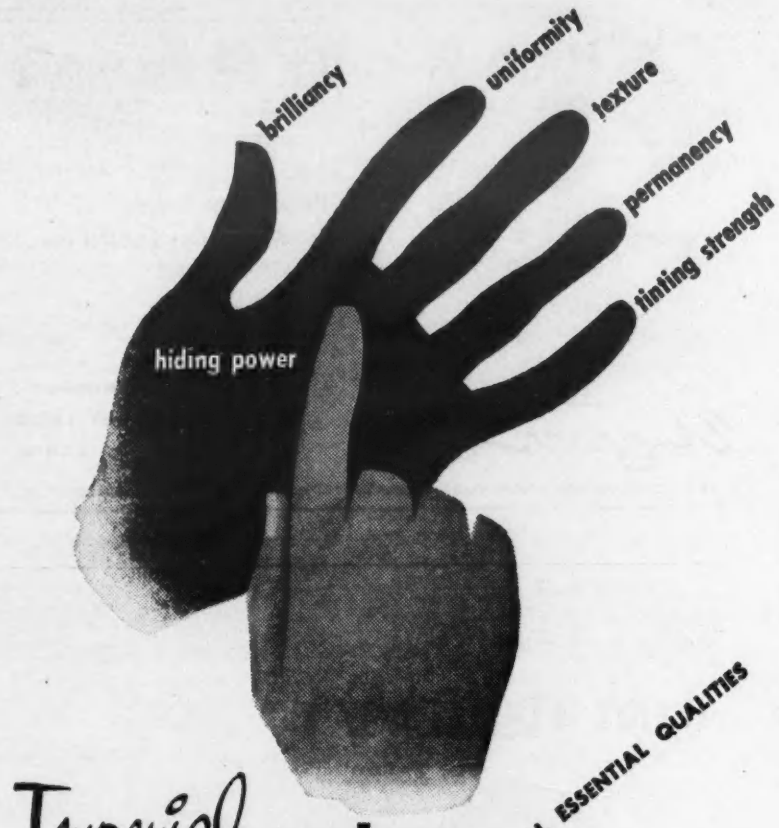

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Protective Coatings Materials

The price of zinc dust advanced last week, when the metal advanced at the beginning of the week. Zinc pigments did not follow the fluctuations of zinc metal. The price of Argentine casein advanced several cents last week, reflecting a definitely firmer position for this material. One producer reduced the schedule for dibutyl tartrate last week. There were no other price changes reported in this market.

The market for acetylene black was steady. Little change was anticipated in this market. Lithopone was unchanged last week. Producers saw no sign that the recent price changes in zinc metal would affect this pigment. Demand was good. Supplies were adequate. The price of zinc oxide was also unchanged, and producers did not anticipate a revision. Demand for the oxide continued to be good. Consumers found no difficulties in obtaining material for their needs.

Producers of phenolics said that demand has picked up from the levels of the summer months, as has been the case with most synthetics. Consumer inventories were down and the current increases felt by consumers was immediately reflected in the market for synthetics. Prices of the phenolics were unchanged. Supply of most of these resins was good. Paraphenyl phenol resins were still a bit tight, but one source believes that this spot will be alleviated, in time. Demand for polyvinyl acetates was sustained at a good level. There has been no change in the polyvinyl formal resins. A producer of vinyl resins reported that the surge of activity prior to the trucking strike had subsided and the market was now moving at a normal pace.

The natural gums were relatively unchanged. Prices were firm. Demand has shown some slight improvement. Shellac was a trifle firmer. One source indicated that the market was slowly climbing up last week. Casein was in a firmer market. Prices of Argentine material were stronger. Importers were still having difficulties with import quotas from this country and export licenses from Argentina.

Prime Pigments

Black Acetylene—A supplier stated that there was no change in the market for this pigment at all. Prices do not fluctuate in this market, and changes were very infrequent. Demand was also a very steady factor, being fairly evenly distributed through most of the year. It was said that supply was no problem since production was increased to meet additional requirements when they presented themselves.

Cobalt Oxide—According to the latest information received from the Bureau of Mines, gross weight production in June was 84,150 pounds, with a cobalt content of 61,005 pounds. This compared to 82,250 pounds gross weight production in May, with a cobalt content of 59,807 pounds. Shipments in June were 49,805 pounds, cobalt content, compared to 61,211 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 122,250 pounds gross weight, compared to 106,795 pounds at the end of May.

Cobalt Driers—According to the Bureau of Mines, production in June was 676,626 pounds, gross weight, compared to 593,612 pounds in May. Shipments were 512,605 pounds in June and 607,852 pounds in May. Stocks at the end of June were 1,201,216 pounds, compared to 1,037,195 pounds the previous month.

Lithopone—The price of this pigment was unchanged last week. Producers said that they saw no indication that the price was going to follow the changes of metal which took place last week. There was no change in the demand level or the available supply. Demand was said to be good.

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table is from the Bureau of Census, indicating total factory shipments of paint, varnish and lacquer in July as compared to June.

	July	June*
Total sales	$112,263,000	$122,571,000
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	75,552,000	81,814,000
Industrial sales, total	36,711,000	40,757,000
Paint and varnish	28,714,000	31,309,000
Lacquer	7,997,000	9,448,000

* Revised.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 2¼c. per lb.
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Dibutyl tartrate, 8c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 195
88.44	88.45	88.43	100.

(*For Current Prices see pa*

Supply was sufficient to accom consumers' requests.

Titanium Dioxide—Operations Sorel refinery of the Quebec Iro Titanium Corporation, Canada, hav at a standstill for some time beca labor difficulties. Thus far, only on nace has been in operation, accord the Department of Commerce.

The Bureau also reports that an to the plant of Union Quinica del de Espana, S.A. (UNIQUINESA) at Spain, began production of titaniu oxide from ilmenite sands in the fir of 1952. It has a scheduled initial of approximately 5 tons daily.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—The no change in the price of this mate spite of the recent change of quick prices. Demand was fair, and suppl good, according to one producer.

Zinc Dust—The price of dust adv ½c. per pound last week as the fluctuated up and down. Current tions were 18c. per pound carlots, an per pound in less than carlots.

Zinc Oxide—Producers reported prices held firm to their previously lished levels in face of metal price tuations last week. It was said that were no changes anticipated in the schedules at this time.

Demand was sustained at a good and producers looked at this market reasonable satisfaction. It was felt the current levels of activity wou held for a while longer. Some sup expected more activity later on this There were adequate supplies to take of the immediate needs of consume

Synthetic Resins

The following production inform comparing June and May outpu pounds, was supplied by the Tariff mission.

	Production June	
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	5,198,199	4.
Adhesive resins	3,130,435	2.
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified except by rosin	2,016,411	1.
Urea and melamine resins:		
Adhesive resins	6,797,825	6.
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	1,924,459	1.
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,012,763	5.
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types:		
Unmodified	18,379,273	*19.
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials	7,776,750	*8.
Polybasic acid types (except phthalic):—		
Unmodified	1,040,603	
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials	726,210	
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc.):—		
Esterified with glycerol	1,898,292	*1.
Esterified with other alcohols	1,867,414	*1.
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	1,417,318	*1.
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,212,850	*2.
All other modifications	685,771	
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	13,538,371	14.
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	2,365,281	2.

*Revised.

Phenolics—Producers reported tha mand for these synthetics has impr since the middle of August. It was that inventories were down, and thus current needs of consumers were in diately reflected in the market. source stated that there was a very h surge before the end of the last mo probably due to the impending truc strike. However, now that it has passed, demand has returned to a nor

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

but good level, it was said. Paraphenylphenolics were still in tight supply but there were some indications that this situation would be eased in time. Prices have held to their old levels.

Polyvinyls—Demand for the acetate has been sustained at pretty good levels. Supply was all right. And prices have remained unchanged. It was said that there was practically no change in the formals. One source stated that this market was extremely difficult to gauge since the principal outlet was in the electrical business and the market varied with copper and copper wire. Prices of the formals were steady. Supply was good.

Vinyls—The market for these resins was relatively the same as it had been during the past few weeks. One source stated that demand was going along at the same levels during that time. There was a surge of business prior to the trucking strike, it was said, but most of that material was for delivery in early September. Since that time, the general volume of activity has returned to normal levels. Supply was said to be ample for the current needs of consumers. One source stated that there were likely to be no particular difficulties with supply inasmuch as more material is produced when it is needed. There were no problems in obtaining raw materials. Prices have been unchanged, and no revision of the schedules were anticipated at this time.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Tartrate—One producer reduced the price of this material last week, making current quotations 71c. per pound.

Natural Resins

Prices of the gums have held firmly to their previously established levels. It was said that gum batu was firm. The Singapore market was also firm. Prices were being held to high levels at Macassar, it was added.

The market for gums has shown some sign of slight improvement since the first of this month, one source stated. Importers expected that the general level of activity was due for more pickup than has already been shown. Supplies of most items were sufficient, however, "there would probably be some shortages before the end of the year," a supplied added. Consumers were still buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, therefore making it difficult for importers to tell in advance just what items would be needed.

Shellac—Importers reported that the shellac market was a little firmer last week. Prices have held to their previously established levels. One source pictured the market as steady, saying that "business was a trifle better." Supply was ample enough to accommodate the current levels of demands. Importers were still looking ahead for more of a pickup as the colder weather approached. Current quotations of bonedry remained at 46c. per pound in bags, and the normal 10c. differential for refined.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material was very much firmer last week as the price advanced several cents. Current quotations from importers ranged between 22c. and 24c. per pound. Several suppliers stressed that imported casein was very difficult to obtain at present, which accounted for the fact that some importers stated that their prices were nominal. However some spot material was still being sold within the range quoted.

It was said that the European producing countries had very little material to offer, consequently they were seeking to buy casein in Buenos Aires themselves. The competition from European countries for whatever Argentine material was being made available was an additional factor which strengthened the market there. Importers in this country were still hampered by the fact that most license quotas for the current period have already been used up. One importer said that demand was so strong that the new quotas might be used up as quickly as the last ones, when they were finally released.

Naval Stores

Rosin—The exportation of rosin and turpentine from Greece will be permitted on a barter basis under a decision of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, according to the Department of Commerce. Exporters may use 15 percent of the income to import articles of high resale value (luxury items) which bring a good margin of profit, thus having the effect of a higher exchange rate than the official 15,000 drachmae to the dollar.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
F	...	7.31*		...	
M	...		7.35*	...	7.36*
N	...	7.40*	7.38*	...	7.38*
WG	...	7.40‡		7.56*	7.61*
WW, X	...	7.72*‡	7.76*	7.85*	...
Sales, USDA	...	824*	1,100*	615*	400*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	36	555	203	107	58
Stocks	8,520	9,075	9,278	9,385	9,443

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B-N, $8.50; WG, $8.70; WW, X, $8.85.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	6.50*	4.15†	6.50*	4.31*	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.54†	...	.535†	.542†	.543‡
Sales	50,000§	...	14,000§	30,000§	14,000§

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	63	...	219	76	81
Shipments	65		309	69	248
Stocks	2,586	2,586	2,496	2,503	2,336

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l., 73c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

.49†	.49†	.49†	...	.49†

* Drums. † Tankcars. ‡ Bags. § Gallons.

Carbon Black, Activated Carbon Study Established

Edward G. Fox, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, has announced the establishment of a mineral industries research grant at Pennsylvania State Colloge, State College, Pa., for study of the manufacture of carbon black and activated carbon from anthracite.

The principal objective of the study is manufacture of these known derivatives of anthracite under processes that will be competitive. The grant was made as one phase in a long range experimental research program the company is sponsoring. Its aim is to develop and ultimately conserve anthracite by increasing the useful knowledge of its chemical applications. This grant at Pennsylvania State is in addition to a fellowship established at the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, the purpose of which is to investigate problems in connection with anthracite both as a fuel and as a source of chemicals.

The work at Pennsylvania State will be carried on under the direction of Dr. A. W. Gauger, director of the mineral industries experiment station at that institution. The station is a division of the college's School of Mineral Industries.

El Dorado Elects President

El Dorado Oil Works, San Francisco, has elected James W. Moller, former vice-president of Kingsburg Cotton Oil Company, Kingsburg, Calif., president and a director of the parent concern and of its subsidiary, El Dorado Terminal Company. He succeeds W. D. Reis, who will continue as a director and as a consultant to Mr. Moller

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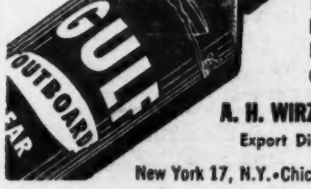

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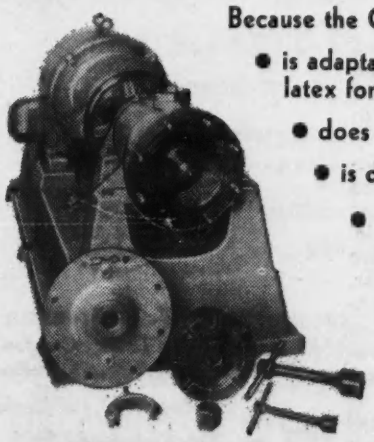

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DuPont Sets Up Finishes Unit Office in Kansas City

The finishes division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has established a new Kansas City sales region, with headquarters at 4010 Washington street, Kansas City. James L. Masterson, formerly Cleveland, Ohio, regional sales manager, has been named sales manager of the new region, which will start functioning October 1.

The Kansas City region, heretofore served by the Chicago regional sales office, will include Missouri, southern Illinois, central and western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana east of the great divide. The office will handle the full line of duPont's trade, industrial, and automobile refinishing paints and finishes.

Assisting Mr. Masterson will be Frank P. Smith, formerly industrial sales supervisor in the Cleveland office, as industrial sales manager; Paul F. Hessler, formerly trade sales supervisor in the Cleveland office, as trade sales manager; William F. Pritchett, formerly branch manager of the refinish service warehouse in Detroit, Mich., as refinish sales manager, and William A. MacRobert, formerly assistant office manager of the Chicago office, as office manager. Richard N. Sanger, assistant regional sales manager in Chicago since last October, has been named Cleveland regional sales manager to succeed Mr. Masterson.

Mr. Masterson, who had been Cleveland regional sales manager since 1946, joined duPont in 1926. Since 1930 he has been a member of the finishes sales organization in Parlin, N. J., Detroit, Chicago, Dallas, Tex., and Cleveland. Before going to Chicago Mr. Sanger had been associated with the Cleveland regional sales organization for nearly five years.

National Lead Forms New Pioneer Alloy Products Unit

National Lead Company, New York, announced the formation of the Pioneer Alloy Products Division, which on October 1 will take over the manufacturing operations of the Pioneer Alloy Products Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. Pioneer is one of the first producers of stainless steel castings in the country.

Manufacturing operations of the new division will be located in Ellwood City, Pa., in a National Lead plant equipped as a foundry and machine shop. The division's production will consist of corrosion-resisting valves, with application in the chemical processing and refining industries, heat-resisti ıg and acid-resisting castings for general industrial use, and chrome-nickel-steel valves now manufactured at National Lead's Fitchburg, Mass., plant. L. J. Gambow, general manager of Pioneer Alloy Products, will become sales manager of this new division of National Lead.

Paint, Plastics Chemistry Technical Papers Offered

A limited number of the preprint booklets containing the majority of technical papers presented before the division of paint, varnish and plastics chemistry of the American Chemical Society at its fall 1952 meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., is available at $2 each. The booklet is sent automatically to members of the division.

The booklet of 419 pages contains the papers presented at the general sessions of paint, plastics and printing inks, and also those in the three symposia:—"Emulsion Polymers and Emulsion Paints," "Adhesives," and "Resins in Textile Finishes." Check or money order, made payable to the division, must accompany your request. Send remittance with request to H. F. Payne, secretary, division of paint, varnish and plastics chemistry, American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Rinshed-Mason Names V.P.

Joseph R. Mason has been appointed vice-president of the Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich., and manager of the automotive refinishing division, which is being organized as a separate part of the company with responsibility for warehousing, distribution and sales of refinishing materials. Mr. Mason, formerly assistant sales manager in that division, will be assisted by George F. Diedrich as assistant manager and George Moule as manager of the shipping and warehousing section.

Naugatuck Colloidal Section Adds Widdecombe, Spector

Lawrence W. Widdecombe, jr., and Harold Spector have joined the colloidal products development section of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

Mr. Widdecombe will have charge of the paint laboratory, supervising research and technical service work on latex paints. He is a former employee of the Murale Company, Haskel, N. J. Mr. Spector will direct the division's paper laboratory, supervising research on applications of plastic latices in the paper industry. He was formerly employed in product development work on paper and paper board specialties by the St. Regis Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y.

Dow Co. Develops New Rigid Thermoplastic Sheet

The development of a new rigid thermoplastic sheet stock which allows economical production of large area plastic parts has been announced by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

In announcing the development, Donald L. Gibb, manager of Dow's plastics sales department, stated that the new material, "Styron 475 Sheet," can be economically fabricated by low cost heat forming and drawing methods. It is now in commercial production available in widths from 24 inches to 40 inches in 2-inch increments and lengths from 24 inches to 72 inches in ¼-inch increments. Standard size sheets are 40 inches by 72 inches in thicknesses of 40, 60 and 80 mils. The significance of the new sheet, according to Mr. Gibb, is that it will supplement the injection molding technic.

Wet Ground Mica Bulletin Available

The Wet Ground Mica Association, New York, has issued a technical bulletin, entitled, "An Investigation of the Effect of A Platy Mica Extender on the Behavior of Vinyl Primer Materials—Part 1." The bulletin contains illustrations of the results of exposure tests.

Trade Briefs

Robert I. Wishnick, of Witco Chemical Company, New York, has accepted co-chairmanship of the paint and chemical industry's drive in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal.

McDougall-Butler Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is marketing three new products—"Sattona," a new rubber base interior wall paint; "Ferrolastic," a water repellent masonry paint, and "Utilivar," flat enamel for interiors.

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N.Y. Paint Technicians Set Reports Meeting for Oct. 2

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting October 2 at the Building Trades Employers' Association building, New York. The technical committee, of which Carl Inglehardt is chairman, will submit its annual report. Sub-committees will present summaries of their accomplishments during the year.

Titles of the reports of the sub-committees and the names of their chairman were:—"Investigation of Methods for Measuring Drying Time," Stanley H. Richardson; "Methods of Measuring the Dry Hiding Power of Paints," Edward J. Dunn, Jr.; "Emulsion Paints," James A. Massaro; "Study of Pigment Dispersions," Erik K. Timmermann; "Study of the Dielectric Strength of Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Films," Dr. Marcus Thau; "Standards and Methods of Test," Frederick M. Damitz; "Investigation of Flat Wall Paints," John Hendricks, and "Test Method for Evaluating the Dispersing Properties of Vehicles," Oscar P. Miller.

Raybo Product Forms Aluminum Octoate Gels

Raybo Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the introduction of a new product, named "RAYBO 77-AlGel," which is said to eliminate the need for heat in the production of aluminum octoate gel structures in many petroleum products.

The hazard of an open fire is thus avoided, the company states, adding that the use of "RAYBO 77" makes it possible to form gel structures with several petroleum fractions that will not gel even with heat. With "RAYBO 77," gels are easily formed with mineral spirits, naphtha, paraffin oil, mineral seal oil, spindle oil, heavy paraffin oil, lubricating oil and petroleum resinous oil, according to the producer. Some of the applications for aluminum octoate gel suggested by the manufacturer are as a suspending agent for paints; a viscosity producer for paints, oils, paint and varnish removers; a flow retarder, and to reduce penetration of film on porous surfaces.

American Chemical Paint To Operate on West Coast

The American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Pa., has announced the acquisition of office and plant facilities on the West coast and expects to be operating there about the first of November.

The new plant is located at Niles, Calif. George H. Williamson, for many years associated with the company in a supervisory capacity at its Detroit, Mich., office, will be in charge of the operation at Niles. Field representatives will provide technical servicing and consultation for the company's customers in the West Coast area. Present plans include the production of rust-proofing and paint-bonding phosphate coating chemicals, pickling acid inhibitors, plant hormones and "Weedone" weed killers.

Honeymead to Get New Soybean Extraction Unit

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Construction Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a contract from Honeymead Products Co. to furnish and install a Rotocel extractor and all necessary equipment for processing 500 tons of soybeans per day at the latter's Mankato, Minn., location.

These new facilities, part of Honeymead's expansion and modernization program, will double the capacity of the company's solvent plant and replace its expeller operation. Construction at Mankato is under way. Blaw-Knox expects to have the new equipment ready for operation by the end of the year.

Aluminum Stearate Facilities Added by Metasap on Coast

Expansion of production facilities to permit the manufacture of aluminum stearate solutions at its Pacific division plant, Richmond, Calif., has been announced by Metasap Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J. The growing needs of its west coast customers and the desire to provide them with a nearby source of supply at substantially reduced freight costs prompted the installation of the new production unit, Metasap stated.

Martin-Senour Adds Six

The Martin-Senour Paint Company, Chicago, has announced appointment of six new sales representatives. The new salesmen and their territories are:— Edmund L. Fortier, who will cover Louisiana; Edward H. Barte, assigned to the Chicago area of the north central district; Walter L. Finninger, assigned to Michigan; Robert W. Heald, who will cover the south Chicago area, including Hammond, Ind.; William M. Gartley, who will represent Martin-Senour in the Peoria area, and Alfred E. Warner, assigned to the southwestern division and working out of Dallas, Tex.

Cleveland Paint Club Holds Final Golf Outing of Year

The Cleveland (Ohio) Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association held its final golf outing of the year recently at the Chagrin Valley Country Club in conjunction with the ladies' night dinner dance.

Winners of golf prizes were:—Class A, Dick Cameron, Carl Wagenman, W. W. Trowell and Howard Tallon; class B, C. S. Hancock, J. R. Phillips and W. W. Williams; class C, Fred Hodgson, Dave Lurie and Ralph Stilphen; class D, Asa Shiverick, George Meckler and B. Langton; guest class, C. Woodley, Steve Wilson and Ed. Horn. Mark Magnuson was chairman of the golf committee, assisted by Mr. Wagenman, S. T. Gridley and Harry Hoopes.

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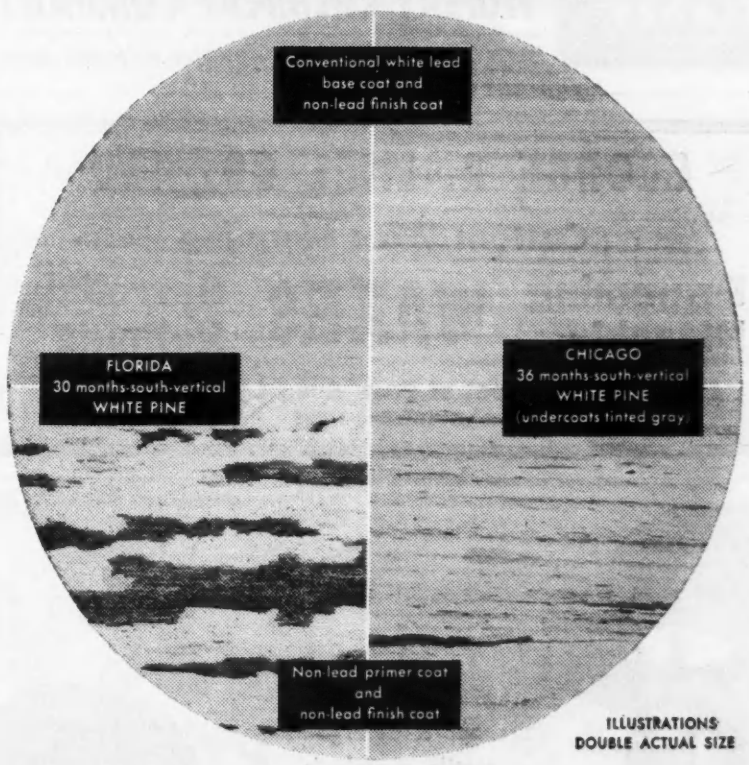

ILLUSTRATIONS DOUBLE ACTUAL SIZE

Here's picture-proof of how "leaded" primer coats have greater staying power. The comparison of the white lead mixed pigment primer applied under a lead-free finish coat; and the lead-free paint, self-primed, emphasizes the superior performance of the "lead" primer. (Primers in Chicago exposure were tinted gray to highlight any topcoat erosion).

White lead's ability to stabilize and plasticize the film, to strengthen paint and to help it retain the optimum amount of oil explains why white lead primers withstand severe climatic conditions.

Chicago's industrial gases and rapid temperature changes, as well as Florida's moisture and sun-bake treatment, failed to permeate or crack the protective film of the white lead mixed-pigment primer—even though the non-lead finish coat showed rapid chalking and erosion that a conventional "lead" finish would have prevented. *Conclusive* proof of the tough, protective film that white lead gives to base coats.

That's why paint manufacturers offer their lead-pigmented paints with the assurance of longer staying power. For detailed information on the most effective use of "lead" in your paints—write for "White Lead in Mixed Pigment House Paints" and "White Lead Technical Bulletin #1." *Lead Industries Association, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17.*

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consuming demand for oils and fats continued spotty last week, chiefly for nearby delivery. Crude vegetable oils were firm and in fair request, while industrial oils were quiet. Corn, cottonseed and peanut oils registered fractional advances, with peanut making the biggest gain. Soybean oil was irregular and early advances were not sustained, the market closing steady and unchanged.

Scarcity of coconut oil on the Pacific coast and locally stiffened this market and quotations were boosted fractionally. Sales of sizable quantities took place here and Pacific coast for nearby at an increase of ¾ cent per pound. Copra also was advanced $10 per ton. Palm oil was firmer on spot reflecting the increased cost of replacements from primary centers. Offers for shipment were scarce and higher.

Tallow and greases were softer, declining fractionally. Domestic demand was fairly active at the decline, while export inquiry continued light. Lard was steadier and slightly higher.

Linseed oil was steadier with the stronger flaxseed market. Trading in oil, however, continued slow and asking prices could have been discounted, but not to the extent of a week ago. Tung oil was unsettled due to quiet demand and light sales for nearby delivery took place at a fractional decline. Offers of oiticica oil was limited due to increased cost of replacement and quotations were raised fractionally for prompt delivery in the open market. Dehydrated castor oil was inactive, but prices were steady at the recent decline. No. 1 Brazilian castor oil became easier with the lower cost of domestic and business took place at a fractional decline.

Consumer demand for vegetable waxes was slow. Carnauba wax continued unsettled despite higher cost for shipment. No. 3 crude and refined oil were off 1 cent per pound, while yellow remained unchanged and steady. Continued lack of buying interest for Japan wax caused prices to sag, and ton lots were available at a reduction of 4 cents per pound. Spermaceti wax was raised 1 cent per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copra, $10 per ton.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb.
New York, ¾c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1¼c. per lb.
ref., 1¼c. per lb.
Wax, spermaceti, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Oil, olive, 5c. to 10c. per gal.
Rapeseed, ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, crude, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
ref., No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Japan, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 21, 1951
107.76	105.70	104.00	132.60

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Deliveries against contracts moved in fair volume, while new business was restricted to immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady at the recent reduction of ½c. per pound.

Coconut—Trading in crude coconut oil was active at New York with sales of sizable quantities at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, nearby delivery. Market was stronger also on the Pacific coast and also up ¾c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 10½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 10¼c., October.

Copra — Shipments were stronger and were lifted $10 to $145 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast and $150 per ton, New York basis.

Corn—Crude oil was firmer and advanced to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with buying interest at ¼c. less. Refined oil was higher at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was a narrow affair last week. Trading was moderate and price fluctuations narrow, the market closing practically at levels prevailing the week previous. Selling was encouraged at times by weakness of allied markets, with trade interests absorbing prompt and forward positions on a scale downward. The September option expired at 15.87c. bid on Monday and tenders on that month increased 129 contracts last week to 261 contracts. Open interest for all positions totaled 4,228 contracts. Firmness of crude oil was a sustaining factor, which was reflected in refined cash oil. Offerings of crude continued light and prices were lifted ¼c. per pound. Reports from the South indicated additional lots of cottonseed products going to the government under the support loan program. Private estimates of new crop oil held by the government ranged up 750 tankcars. Crude oil was firm at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 13½c., Texas.

Bureau of the Census reported United States mills during August (20 working days) consumed 744,383 running bales of cotton compared with 692,594 bales in July (24 working days) and 753,621 bales in August a year ago (20 working days). Daily rate of use during August was 37,219 bales compared with 28,858 bales in July and 37,681 bales in August a year ago. Stocks of cotton in consuming establishments at the end of August totaled 848,819 bales compared with 1,035,164 bales at the end of July and 1,050,468 bales at the end of August, 1951.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Sept. 19 follow:

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close Expired
September	72	15.90	15.78	
October	300	16.35	15.95	16.22S
December	416	16.53	16.05	16.40S
March	502	16.75	16.30	16.60@16.63
May	244	16.88	16.45	16.70S
July	12	16.89	16.73	16.72@16.76

Total sales, 1,546 contracts.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 13¾c. bid and 14c. asked for tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil, 11c. bid and 11½c., asked, same basis. Good demand for cottonseed meal at ceilings. Hulls sold at ceilings—$25 per ton, Memphis territory.

Linseed—Stronger flaxseed improved the tone of linseed oil last week, though asking prices could still be shaded fractionally for tankcar business. Light trading was reported at consessions, but not to the extent before seed rallied. Raw oil was offered at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 16¾c. tankcars, New York delivery. Demand for oil against contracts was quite active during the past two weeks.

The second official estimate of the Canadian flaxseed crop was placed at 13,097,000 bushels, slightly higher than the August forcast of 12,996,000 bushels in August, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The 1951 production totaled 9,897,000 bushels.

Minneapolis—Dullness continued in the linseed oil market and crushers were forced to offer about 1c. per pound concessions under quoted prices to do business. The market was in a stalemate as paint manufacturers and other users marked time, ready to step in for additional replacement lots on any sharp upturn in prices. With flaxseed costs down, there was little likelihood of an immediate advance, trade observers said. The trade awaited OPS action on ceilings on linseed meal mixtures. Crushers continued to quote raw linseed oil at 15.5c. per pound, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis; warehouse stocks at 15.7c. Shipping specifications were good, and slightly better than in the same week last year.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	9,900,000	9,420,000
Since Sept. 1	22,980,000	21,900,000

Flaxseed—Seed was irregular, but rallied regaining early declines.

Minneapolis—Although the trading basis moved up 1c. a bushel (to 1c. over the December futures contract price), cash flaxseed costs held in lower territory most of last week—anywhere from around $4.10 to $4.16 a bushel for No. 1 seed. The decline was a reflection of the sharp break in the December future price due to hedging pressure from receipt of new-crop supplies. Receipts of flaxseed (for delivery against old contracts, for CCC account and for spot sale) totaled 855 cars last week as against 688 cars in the previous week and 747 cars in the same week last year. Purchases of seed in the spot market amounted to 134 cars and 25,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings "to-arrive" totaled 90 cars and 153,500 bushels in trucklots. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 73 cars as against 67 cars in the previous week and 128 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	1,393,500	1,480,900	124,100	302,600
Since Sept. 1	3,541,000	2,903,400	270,300	622,200

Oiticica—Buying interest was light but the market remained steady. Prices cov-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ered a wide range, depending upon seller and buyer. In the open market refined oil was reported sold at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York, spot delivery. Bids at this figure were turned down and ¼c. more was maintained. Quotations ranged from 22¼c. to 22½c., as to seller, while in one quarter 21½c. per pound was quoted to regular customers. Demand for drums was quiet and quotations were named at 23¼c. to 23½c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Olive — Quiet demand and increased offers unsettled the spot market and quotations were slightly lower. Edible oil was available at $2.35 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, as to quantity and seller. It was reported the lower figure could have been shaded for good sized quantities. Olive foots were inactive and nominal at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, spot, according to quantity.

Palm—Stocks on spot were advanced due to the higher cost and scarcity of offers for shipment. Drums were lifted to 12.65c. per pound, and tankcars, to 10.80c. per pound, for spot delivery.

Peanut—Market was stronger and sales of crude took place at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up 1¼c. Supplies were light and firmly held. Refined oil also was scarce and quoted nominally at 21⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil was irregular last week and higher early, but the advance was not sustained, dropping back to former levels. Sales were reported at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for September and October. October-December was offered at 11¼c. Trading was reported limited, chiefly for nearby delivery. Refined salad oil also closed unchanged at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Sept. 19 follow:

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	44	11.00	10.85	Expired
October	22	11.13	10.87	10.95@11.05
November	1	11.15	11.15	10.98@11.10
December	4	11.05	11.05	11.05@11.10
March	24	11.60	11.35	11.40@11.48
May	15	11.70	11.50	11.55@11.65
July	1	11.59	11.59	11.60@11.70

Total sales, 111 contracts.

Tung—Buying interest was light and restricted to nearby delivery. Market was unsteady and tankcars were available at 38⅜c. per pound, New York, nearby and some business was reported at 38¼c. for October delivery. Other sellers were holding up to 38½c. to 38¾c. for immediate delivery. Drums were lower ranging from 39¾c. to 40½c. per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Los Angeles—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP—28½c. per pound. No. 3—28¼c. per pound. Dehydrated, bodied—35.10c. per pound, l.c.l. Unbodied—33.60c. per pound, l.c.l. Coconut, crude—10½c. per pound. Corn, crude—14½c. per pound. Refined—17.77c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude—13½c. per pound, Texas; 13¾c. per pound, Valley. Refined—17¼c. per pound. Linseed—16c. per pound. Peanut, crude—18c. per pound, f.o.b. mill. Refined—20.75c. per pound. Soybean, crude—11c. per pound, midwest. Refined—14.625c. per pound. Tung—38⅜c. to 38½c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

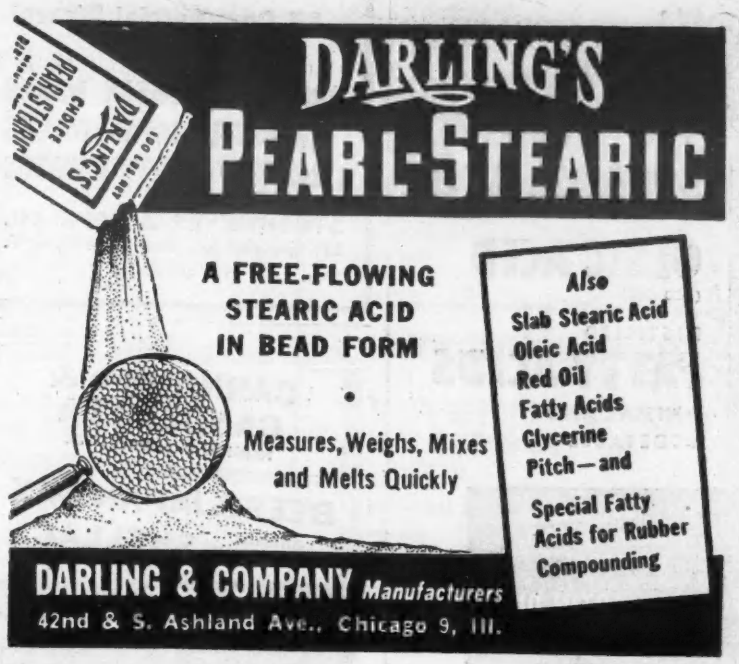
Greases—Market was easy and prices were off ⅛c. per pound, for all grades. Trading was fair at the lower levels. Offerings were liberal. Export inquiry continued quiet. Choice white was lower at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4½c. per pound; house, 4¼c. per pound and brown, 3⅞c. per pound, same basis.

Lard—This market was steadier and up fractionally, with allied markets. Cash lard was quoted at 9⅞c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in the United States on September 1 totaled 122,759,000 pounds, compared with 133,285,000 pounds, August 1; 96,267,000 pounds, September 1, 1951, and 5 year average of 96,267,000 pounds. Chicago lard stocks dropped to 80,400,740 pounds, September 15, against 88,011,200 pounds, September 1 and 8,578,390 pounds, September 15 last year.

Tallow — Trading became active after quotations dropped ⅛c. per pound last week. Offerings were liberal. While domestic demand was better, export inquiry continued quiet. Fancy was lower at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5⅞c. per pound; special, 5¼c. per pound and No. 1, 4¾c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Demand for spot delivery was reported slow. Quotations were maintained at the recent decline, ranging from 10c.



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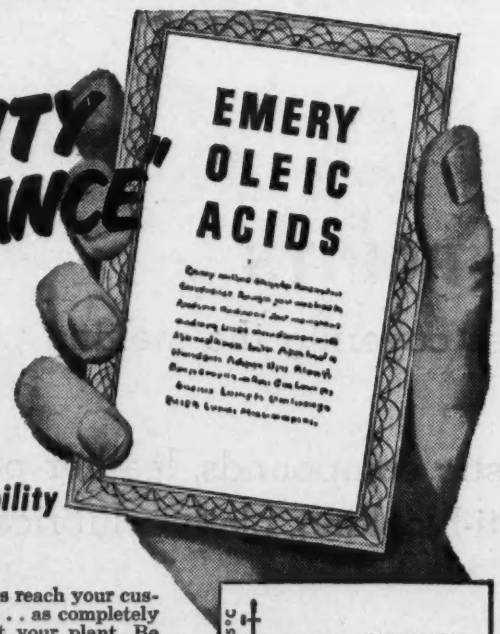

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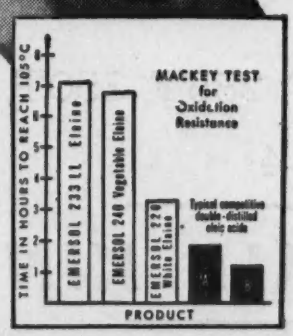

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Schibley & Ossmann, Inc., 33 Public Square
Cleveland 13, Ohio
Ecclestone Chemical Co., 2673 Guoin
Detroit 7, Michigan
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles

to 10½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity. Shipments were quoted at 8½c. per pound, drums, New York basis, for prompt delivery.

Refined Fish—Firmness of crude kept refined grades steady. Light pressed oil was quoted at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and alkali refined, 1c. more. Crude menhaden oil unchanged at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore, and quoted nominally at 5¾c., same basis, Gulf ports.

Los Angeles—The market continued quiet during the past week. Quotations for crude tuna oil remained nominal at 5.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, with asking prices up to 6c. per pound, dependent on quality. Mackerel oil was nominal at 6.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. It was reported that five cars of menhaden oil were moved at 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf. The first price ventured on new crop sardine oil was 8½c. per pound asked, f.o.b. Los Angeles, with no buying interest reported.

Whale—The Norwegian Whaling Company Globus has decided to send the "Norhval" whaling expedition to the Antarctic season this year as usual. The expedition will consist of the 21,000 dwt floating refinery "Norhval" and 15 whale-catchers, manned by a total of 500 men. Last season, "Norhval" produced 131,300 barrels whale and sperm oil.

Fatty Acids

Consumer demand was reported fairly active for red oil and stearic acid, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Vegetable fatty acids were quiet but well held.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal: Limited lots of cottonseed meal still offered by the mills for shipment, since seed shippers are demanding most of the meal in return for their seed. Most mills are making 36 percent protein meal, but bulk of demand from feed manufacturers was for 41 percent. Offers of 41 percent find a ready market for most any shipment through December, but particularly or September. Demand for 36 percent meal was chiefly from local seed shippers and a few feed dealers. Prices remain at the ceiling for all shipments.

Linseed Meal—Mixtures were easy and light sales were noted at lower levels for nearby delivery. Offers of straight meal nil.

Minneapolis—The oilseed meal situation remained unsettled as the trade awaited further price ceiling news from OPS. There were no offerings of straight linseed or soybean meals. Linseed meal mixtures were somewhat weaker at around $86 a ton, bulk, Minneapolis. Sales were made for nearby as crushers were cautious in making commitments too far ahead prior to new ceiling announcement. Shipping specifications were excellent.

Shipments of linseed meal from Minneapolis, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	14,260,000	14,220,000
Since Sept. 1	35,860,000	34,420,000

Peanut Feed—Nominally the market for peanut feed is $100 per ton sacked, Southeastern mills points, with offerings nil. Some sources indicate that the volume of peanuts to be crushed in November and December will probably be much smaller than last year, and will depend upon government releases for crushing.

Soybean Meal—Soybean mixtures have broken about $15 per ton from the recent high level and now seems to be holding fairly steady, although demand is still not too good. Mixtures were quoted at $89.50 per ton for September, $87 for October, and $85 for October, November and December shipment. Feed manufacturers are still trying to hold off buying any volume until they can see what ceiling the OPS will put on pure soybean meal.

Waxes

Beeswax—Small lot buying continued to rule in this market. Market remained steady and crude and refined grades were quotably unchanged.

Candelilla—Business was reported light, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Crude was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound and refined at 77c. to 79c. per pound, as to quantity.

Carnauba—Quiet demand continued last week. Consumers limited buying to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were more or less nominal, despite the higher cost of replacements from Brazil.. No. 3 crude was quoted nominally at 95c. to 97c. per pound and refined at $1 to $1.02 per pound, spot, according to quantity. No. 1 yellow was held at $1.27 to $1.29 per pound and No. 2 at $1.25 to $1.27 per pound, as to quantity.

Japan—Lack of buying interest kept this market unsettled. Prices were lower, ranging from 23c. to 25c. per pound, as to quantity and quality.

Ouricury—This market was dull and featureless. Refined was quoted at 78c. to 79c. per pound, spot delivery, depending upon quantity.

Spermaceti—Prices were firmer and raised 2c. per pound. Blocks ranged from 26c. to 29c. per pound and cakes at 27c. to 30c. per pound, according to quantity.

Oils, Fats Supply at New High in Mexico This Year

Total supplies of all fats and oils in Mexico during 1952 are forecast at approximately 320,000 short tons, the largest on record and 12 percent above the 1951 supply of 285,770 tons, reports A. M. Gomez, American Embassy, Mexico City. Of the total 1952 supply, vegetable fats and oils represent 62 percent or 196,260 tons, and animal fats 38 percent or 123,020 tons. Per capita supply of all fats and oils in 1952 is expected to reach 23.7 pounds, a new peak, and 10 percent higher than in 1951.

Cottonseed oil (with 91,665 tons) is the most important component of the total estimated fats and oils supply in Mexico in 1952, followed by tallow (70,110), lard (52,910), coconut oil (39,680), sesame oil (34,055) and peanut oil (12,400 tons). The increase in the relative importance of cottonseed oil in the Mexican fat economy, it was said, has been the result of the rise in cotton production as well as recent imports of cottonseed oil. In 1952, cottonseed oil makes up nearly half of the expected vegetable oil supply, compared with less than one-fourth in 1949 and preceding years. Sesame, which up to 1950 was the leading source of vegetable oil in Mexico, occupies third place in 1952 and represents only 17 percent of the total fat supply from vegetable sources.

Amer. Soybean Association Reelects Biddle President

The American Soybean Association, at its annual convention held recently at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., reelected Charles B. Biddle, of Remington, Ind., its president. Also reelected were:—vice-president, Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., and executive secretary-treasurer, George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

New directors elected to two-year terms were:— Edward Tillman, Caruthersville, Mo., succeeding H. I. Cohn, St. Louis, Mo., and John Sawyer, London, Ohio, succeeding Calvin Heilman, Kenton, Ohio. Reelected to two-year terms were:— Mr. Strayer; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; H. H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill. G. H. Cutler, retired professor of agronomy at Purdue University, was elected an honorary life member.

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10—Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, class XA 4'x20', 4'6"x25' single shell, 2—5'x40' single shell, all Ruggles-Coles. Also 2'7"x10' Roto Louvre.

RAYMOND PULVERIZERS: 1—#5047 Raymond High Side, 7½" face rolls, Whizzer Separator, New Oil Journals, complete.

2—Raymond 4-roll High Side Mills, each complete with 2—50 HP. 3/60/2200 volt motors, connecting piping, etc.

FILTERS: 4—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c.

MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 3—6' x 8', 800 gals. each.

6—Devine #28 Vac. Shelf Dryers, ea. 20 shelves 59"x78", complete.

10—Shriver 42"x42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate & Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.

16—Sperry 18"x18", Cast Iron, P & F, Filter Presses, closed del., 11 cham.

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4—3000 gal. Baker Perkins jack. Mixers.
1—Tolhurst 40" monel Centrifugal.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 2SI, 4TH.
2—500 gal. Steel jacketed, closed agitated Vacuum Reactors.
1—42"x120" Buflovak Atmos. Double Drum Dryers, s/s conveyors, s/s elevators, s/s hood.
1—Hardinge Rotary Classifier, 6'x14'.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, Incl. 8x12', 11'6"x14', 11'6"x18'.
2—700 gal. closed jacketed Kettles, with Simplex Turbo Mixers, m.d.
1—Shriver 30"x30" jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".
1—Aluminium Sperry Filter Press, 30"x30", 45 chambers, 1" cake.
1—American Disc Filter, 6' dia., 2 discs.
3—6'x50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

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1—Fletcher 40" suspended type Centrifugal, stainless perforated basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" suspended type Centrifugal, monel perforated basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.
1—Bird 36"x50" solid bowl continuous Centrifuge, stainless steel, 40 HP motor.
4—Oliver 3'x1', 4'x5', 8'x12', 11'6"x18' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 8'x10' monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—No. 7 Sweetland Filter with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
3—Shriver 36"x36" cast iron, plate and frame Filter Presses, 30 chambers, closed delivery.
4—Shriver 30"x30" cast iron, plate and frame Filter Presses, 30 chambers, open delivery.
4—Sperry 24"x24" cast iron, plate and frame Filter Presses, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
2—Stokes 30"x8', 3'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Link Belt monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4½'x50' Rotary Dryer ⅜" shell.
1—Albright Nell 60"x80" single drum Dryer or Flaker.
4—Groen 150, 125 gal. stainless steel, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Hardinge 4½'x16" conical steel-lined Ball Mill.
3—2,000 gal. closed, steel, jacketed, agitated Kettles, 200 psi.
1—Day No. 10 Imperial Double Arm jacketed Mixer, sigma blades, 30 gal.

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1—Pfaudler 350 gallon glass-lined jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 100 gallon glass-lined Stills with glass-lined Condensers and Receivers.
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1—Shriver 36"x36" Celeron P & F Filter Press, 50 chambers.
1—Baker Perkins type JNM, 100 gallon Double Arm, jacketed Mixer.
1—Eimco 4'x4' Rotary Vacuum Filter with motors, pumps, piping all on steel base.
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1—Buflokast 1,000 gallon direct fired agitated nitrating Kettle.
1—Steel Storage Tank, 30'x26', 135,000 gals.
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Type 347 Stainless Reactor 18" x 24"; Jktd. and Agtd.
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6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.

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1,000 gal. vert. agit. Stainless Steel Tank.
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1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
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#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
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1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
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1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1" x 3'9".
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1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52".
1—4 x 8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.

SPECIAL—:— 9—Horizontal Steel Tanks, 12' x 27'—16,647 gals. each.
1—Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5' x 22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
30—New Lawler 1" Control Valves, range 140 to 180°F.

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AVAILABLE — Our Show Room

KLEIN FILTER, 60 sq. ft., in Stainless Steel
IPECO WET Mixer, 15 Gal. Stainless Steel
SCHMIEG FUME & Dust SCRUBBER, 1000 CFM
KLEIN FILTER FEEDER, ALSO: Drum Drain Racks, Dollies, Roller, Wheel & Power Conveyors

IPECO, 26-40 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, N. Y.
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FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2S1 Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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EQUIPMENT for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Sperry Aluminum 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 34 Chambers, Closed Delivery, 3" frames "Unused".

1—Sparkler Monel Jacketed Filter, Model #33-S-26.

4—Shriver Aluminum 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 35 Chambers, Closed Delivery, 1" Frames.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.

2—Buflovak Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 Shelves, size of shelves 5' x 160".

1—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer, Model #138-H-12, 12 Shelves.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Vacuum Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

2—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filters, 5'3" x 6', Steel Construction with monel screens.

1—A.T. & M. 40" Rubber Lined Center Slung Centrifuge, Perforated Basket with Explosion Proof Motor.

1—Tolhurst 14" Centrifuge, Rubber Lined Perforated Basket.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 5' x 12'.

2—Fletcher 40" Whirlwind Centrifuges, Bronze Perforated Basket with Explosion Proof Motors.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, Model PN-14.

12—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers "Unused".

1—Simpson #1 Intensive Mixer.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals.

1—J. H. Day Jacketed Powder Mixer, 5,000 lbs., Center Discharge.

1—Mikro #3TH Mikro Pulverizer with 30 HP Motor.

1—Mikro Bantam Pulverizer.

1—Stainless Steel High Pressure Autoclave, 10 gals. cap., 250 lbs. Internal Pressure.

1—Combustion Engr. Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gals. cap., 300 PSI, Internal 75 PSI, Jacketed, ASME.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

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JUST PURCHASED FOR STOCK

All of the equipment listed was purchased new by Northwest Chemurgy Corp. for their plants at Hatfield, Calif., and Wenatchee, Wash. Much of it was never used. All equipment is in perfect condition.

Vallez Rot Lf Filter 31 lvs. on 4' centers.
ADT Rot Stm Tube Dryer, 5' d x 30' long.
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Monel Tk, Vac or Press 6' d x 12' on str sd.
Elmco 8'x8' Rot Vac Filter, lat. typ, complete
3—Acme Cap Vac Pans, 7'x10', 5'x8', 5'x10'
Bucket Elevator, 25' h, buckets 12x6x6. GH Mtr
Hammermill w 40 HP m, screw infeed & Hopper
Screw Conveyor, 10"x12', Gearhead m. dr.
Redwood Tks (new) 1500 to 10,000 gal.
ADT Trommel Scr, 3' d x 12' l with mtr.
ADT Dewatering Scrs w hop feeder & mtr.
Louisville De-watering Scrs w mtr drive.
8—Smithway Ro Scrns, 4' d 12' long
34—Smithway Shaker Scrns, 1 dk 40"x90".
F. J. Stokes Cond. 2' d x 7'6" high
Sperry Filter 36"x36" w 36 recessed plates
Richardson Scale with var. feeder & hopper
Multiclone Dust Collector size 25-5 typ 9-VD

2—Rotex Model 32 Sifters, 2 deck 5'x10' hp
43—Meters 1 to 75 hp, many gearhd all sizes
Buffalovac 2-Drum Dryer, 42"x108".
Tyler Niagara 1 Dk Scrn 36"x72". 3 hp motor
Worthington Vac Pump, pist typ 18"x9"
Miscellaneous: Pumps, Motors, Conveyors, Tanks, Pipe & Fittings, Belting, Gauge Glasses, Ventilators, switches and thousands of small items. Send your inquiry!

BUILDING FOR SALE

Reinforced concrete, 2½ stories, cement floors, 12,500 sq. ft. area, brand new. Location, Tulelake, California. Yours for 15% of today's cost!

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310 cu. ft., jacketed (4).
730 cu. ft., steel (2).
157 cu. ft., Sturt. 8A, steel (2 NEW).
2.7 cu. ft., Conical, copper, 20" (3).

CENTRIFUGES
40" perforated, steel, Tolhurst.
40" perforated, SS, Fletcher.
40"x60" Bird, rubber covered.
36"x50" Bird, rubber covered.
24" Bird, CH, SS, series 200.

DIGESTERS
3900 gal. hor., jack'td., 75 PSI (7).

DRYERS
3'x15', Rotary, Vacuum, jacket'd., SS clad.
32"x72", Double Drum.
16'x20', Spray.
30"x8', Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, complete.
Blaw-Knox 5'x6' Atmos., single drum.
24"x28'9", Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor.
8'x94', Proctor & Schwartz SS Conveyor Dryer.
6'x40', Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor Dryer.

FILTERS
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
8'x8' Oliver, lead covered.
4'x5'3" Oliver, steel.
4'x5' Oliver, SS & wood.
3'x4' Oliver, steel.
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 28 leaves.
36", 35 chambers, center feed, open.
12" Sperry, aluminum chambers.

KETTLES—REACTORS
2000 gal. agit., jackt'd., 200 PSI (3).
1000 gal. 54"x7'x¾", 300 PSI.
500 gal. Pfaudler, type LL.
400 gal. Pfaudler, jackt'd., agit.

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
7'x125'x½".
10'x90'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
8'x80'x¾" Vulcan.
7'x45'x½".
7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
6'x14'x9/16".
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'6"x40'x⅜".
4'x35'x½" with burner.

STILLS
600 gal. copper.
1500 gal., jacketed, cast iron.

TANKS & PRESSURE VESSELS
135,000 gal. 30'x26' with coils.
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" WP 150 PSI, ASME.
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16" (NEW).
8,200 gal. 70"x40'x2" 390 PSI (4).
6,000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" aluminum.
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼" (NEW).
3,400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜", type 430 SS.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,200 gal. 42"x16'8"x5/16", 125 PSI.
1,200 gal. 5'x8'.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.
480 gal., 4'x5', wood (NEW).
6,500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS.

TANKS—LEAD LINED
525 gal. 42"x7', agitated.
900 gal. 5'x6', agitated.
1200 gal. 5'x8'.

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WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG

Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET HANOVER 2-4890 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT MERCHANTS

Steel Shippipng Barrels Output In July About Equal to June's

July production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was approximately equal to that of June and 28 percent under July, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,628,502 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 788,079 light-type steel barrels and drums and 4,400,954 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,655,204 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 734,142 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 4,870,626 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in June.

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T. Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgt. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

"Geared to Serve You"

3—New Lightnin 3 H.P. Portable Agitators.
1—Day 400-lb. Mixer and Sifter, M.D.
8—500-gal. Stainless Steel Tanks.
4—Explosion Proof ½ H.P. portable agitators.
1—Day 1500-lb. Mixer, M.D.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D 5 H.P. Comminuter.
1—Sharples #16 Super Clarifier S/S construction.

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List your surplus with us.

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WE HAVE IT!!

1—*Stainless steel* Sperry 24" filter press, closed delivery.
1—*Stainless steel* Stokes 500 gallon vacuum reactor, jacketed & coiled.
1—*Stainless steel* Sharples Super-D-Canter with 15 HP XP motor.
9—*Stainless steel* 100 gallon autoclaves or nitractors with TA-27 Nettco drives.
3—*Stainless steel* tanks, 1200 and 900 gallons, rectangular.
1—S/S Sparkler Model 14-C-8 filter.
1—S/S Klein 100 sq. ft. filter, complete.
1—Stokes #37 rotary tablet press, capable of making 3" x 4" pills—250 PM.
1—Tray dryer—3 door, 7' x 7' x 36", steam heated—S/S Trays.

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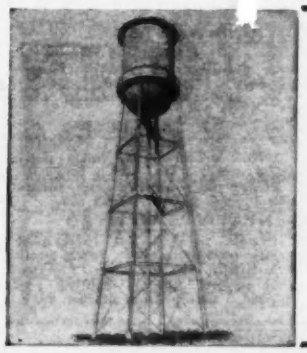

WATER TANK

150,000 gal.—with Steel Structure Tank measures—26' dia. x 29' 9" high. From ground to top of tank—150' 6". 16" Pipe from ground to bottom of Tank.

Will sell "as-is" or re-erected

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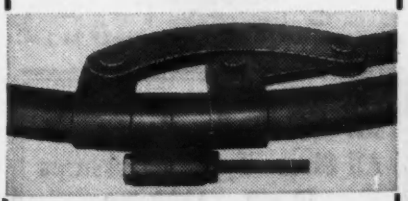

Providing the convenience which has made the lever type ring so popular, and the positive security of the bolted ring which is so essential.

The only locking ring which combines both of these features.

Write for particulars on this latest development in barrel locking rings.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND OHIO

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

1—New Tolhurst 48" S.S. Center Slung Centrifuge.
3—Lee 300 Gal. S.S. Jack. Tanks with D. M. Agitators.
4—S.S Jack. Kettles, 125 to 150 Gal. with D. M. Agitators.
4—Aluminum Tubular Condensers, 100 and 160 sq. ft.
1—Syntron S.S. Vibraflow Feeder Conveyor, Type 45.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—Stokes #138 Vac. Shelf Dryer. Six 24" x 36" Shelves.
1—Combination S.S. Fowler Rotary Filler & Resina Capper.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter.
5—Filter Presses 18" to 42" Wd. Plate and Frame.
2—Sperry 36" C.I. & Wood Filter Presses. Hyd. Closures.
2—Shriver 12" & 18" Alum. Plate & Frame Filter Presses.
2—Dopp Cast Iron Kettles, 250 & 800 Gals., with Agitators.
1—Type 347 S.S. 950 Gal. Jack. Kettle.
4—Charlotte & Premier S.S. Colloid Mills, to 75 g.p.h.
5—Abbe Jar & Pebble Mills, 1 to 75 Gals.
2—Lab. 3-roller Mills, 2½" x 5" and 4" x 8".
3—Day & Ross 12" x 32" and 16" x 40" three roller mills.
3—Day 30, 75 and 250 gal. double arm jack. Mixers.
1—Day 600# Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Mikro Bantam 5H S. S. Pulverizer.
2—Mikro 2 TH Pulverizers, 10 H.P.
1—Gruendler W. B. Jr. Pulverizer, 10 H. P.
1—Robinson 1212 Rotary Cutter, 10 H. P.
4—Stokes 212C Hi-Vac. Pumps—100 CFM.
1—Rotex Screen 40" x 120"—M. D.
10—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 150 to 2,500 gals.
2—Double Drum Dryers, 48" x 100" and 42" x 120"
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns, 27" and 36".
5—S.S. Truck Tanks, 3,000 gals.

Ask for your copy of Bulletin A-30, listing over 500 desirable items. We buy complete plants or individual items.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
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AGENCIES WANTED

Drugs, chemicals and pharmaceuticals: Aggressive Chemical Sales Agency desires additional lines for representation in Philadelphia, Eastern Penna., Southern New Jersey, Baltimore and Washington. Can offer you 15 years specialized chemical sales experience and concentrated coverage. Well established contacts with buyers of oils, waxes, gums, drugs, insecticidal chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Detailed information furnished upon request. OPD 554.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Warehousing and distribution offered. We are interested in stocking and distributing chemicals in the metropolitan area. We have our own warehouse on railroad siding and trucks and can supply sales force if required. OPD 536.

Chemical engineer with a good theoretical background and 15 years of design experience wants to affiliate with a small manufacturing company or other. Has capital available. OPD 553.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps 212C, Watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12, N. Y. HOllis 8-2900.

2,600 Gallon Steel Storage, Tank, new, complete with conservation valve, flame arrester and liquid level indicator. Immediate delivery. OPD 543.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P. O. Box 1351, Church St. Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

Chemical Equipment, wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 520.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff —micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 521.

Giant Tube Filling, fully automatic equipment, any diameters from ⅜" to 2". Manufacturing and production facilities for any size run. Control laboratory. Shave Creams, Tooth Paste, Shampoos, Pharmaceuticals Special department for caulking compounds, greases and industrials. Old Empire Mfg. Chemists, Inc., 31-33 Coes Place, Newark, New Jersey, Market 2-2676.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Storage and delivery facilities offered. Available—storage space in new building in New Jersey, convenient to Hudson River tunnels and bridge—also near entrance to New Jersey Turnpike. Either lease or storage by commodity. Quick truck deliveries at low rate can be arranged OPD 548.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 534.

We are interested in purchasing your surplus inventories of lacquers and dopes, both clear and pigmented. Kindly send samples, inventories and prices. OPD 550.

PLANTS OFFERED

Long Island City buildings, 6,000 square feet, floor space, all or part, 2,000 square feet yard space, concrete floors, unrestricted, suitable any business, reasonable rent, immediate possession call: RAvenswood 9-7961.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Capable assistant to general manager of a petrochemical plant producing a limited number of special chemicals, also sulfonates for detergent manufacturers. Unusual opportunity for advancement. Give age, education and past employment record with references. OPD 544

Prominent mid-west plastics manufacturer requires the services of a chemical engineer experienced specifically in the development and production of phenolic varnishes. OPD 541.

Capable control chemist for lacquer manufacturing. OPD 546.

Wanted salesmen to sell Drop cloths to Paint dealers and jobbers. All territories open—can be carried as a side line—old firm—substantially capitalized. Write territory covered. Commissions. Confidential. OPD 549.

POSITIONS WANTED

Import man thirty years experience importing Natural Products, familiar all details office routine, correspondence, letters of credit, trucking, storage, etc., including purchasing and sales experience. OPD 545.

Responsible position sales, administration, desired. Presently 3 years industrial chemical sales. B.Ch.E. 1940. Broad background production, laboratory, detergents, metal processing chemicals. Prefer metropolitan area, minimum income considered $6,500 OPD 547.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Manufacturers' agents wanted, all territories (subject to previous committment). Safe, nonfuming, non-toxic bright dip for brass, copper, bronze and most copper alloys. Active accounts in 46 states. Good commission rate. OPD 551.

SERVICES WANTED

Consultant wanted with practical commercial experience in producing dehydrocholic and cholic acid from bile. Write giving yields obtainable and service fee requested. OPD 552.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Storage and Chemical Processing for Ethylene Oxide on Tank Car Basis

V rsatile Know - How on Ethylene Oxide Reactions.

If your requirements include products which are Ethylene Oxide derivatives, we will give your inquiries prompt confidential attention.

THE HOFFMAN LABORATORIES, Inc.
Springfield, Missouri

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BOILERS
All Sizes - Types - Pressures
10 HP - 1000 HP
INSURANCE GUARANTEED
Prices and Particulars on Request
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Unlimited finance for faltering businesses.

We are a group of economists, chemical engineers, financiers and merchants who have built up a world-wide network of factories.

Obsolete plants, near-bankrupt developments, incapable management and dissatisfied stockholders are no obstacle. Give us the management of your plant and make your worries our worries.

All information will be treated in strict confidence.

Write full particulars to Box 37, 217 7th Ave., N. Y.

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Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Botanicals, Oils, Solvents, Pigments, Colors, Waxes, Essential Oils, Aromatics, etc.

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Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1925

FOR SALE

Mixers: Simpson Intensive 24", dbl. muller.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1St, 2TH.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jkt'd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 24" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 300 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No 600, 2 hp motor.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-4 and H5.
Filters: Sparkler, Alsop, Ertel, Industrial.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Tank: 1000 gal., type 316, stain. steel.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jackt'd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jkt'd.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Chemical Needs

—Continued from page 5

are estimated as 3,461,892 pounds, an increase of 15.6 percent; in 1953 they will rise to 3,700,284 pounds, an increase of 23.6 percent over 1951 consumption.

These amounts produced 98,106,444 pounds of lead greases in 1951 and are estimated to produce 116,918,160 pounds in 1952 and 129,187,452 in 1953. The end-use of the lead greases was shown as follows:—60.6 percent by industry in 1951 and 62.7 percent in 1952; 18.2 percent by agriculture and over-the-road transport in 1951 and 15.9 percent in 1952; 21.2 percent by service stations and passenger cars and other (including military) in 1951 and 21.4 percent in 1952.

Requirements for naphthenic acids amounted to 1,787,148 pounds in 1951, consisting of 1,725,324 pounds of 180-degree and above and 61,824 pounds of less than 180-degree acid; in 1952 they are estimated at 2,194,260 pounds, or an increase of 22.8 percent, consisting of 2,100,624 pounds of 180-degree and above and 93,636 pounds of less than 180-degree acid; in 1953 they are estimated at 2,237,520 pounds, or an increase of 25.2 percent over 1951, consisting of 2,130,336 pounds of 180-degree and above and 107,184 pounds of less than 180-degree acid.

Naphthenic Acid Areas

These amounts of naphthenic acids produced 78,359,268 pounds of grease in 1951 and are estimated to produce 104,590,068 pounds in 1952, and 106,622,300 pounds in 1953. The end-use of the greases made with naphthenic acids was shown as follows:—48.3 percent by industry in 1951 and 40 percent in 1952; 32.8 percent by agriculture and over-the-road transport in 1951 and 29.7 in 1952; 18.9 percent by service stations and passenger cars and other (including military) in 1951 and 30.3 percent in 1953.

Tin Controls to Stand

—Continued from page 3

moving the quota limitations of M-25, NPA said.

The committee recommended to NPA that the proposed amendment to M-25 set a cutoff date beyond which paint manufacturers would not be required to accept black plate cans. By setting such a cutoff date, members of the committee said, all companies in the industry would be on an equal footing with respect to the privilege of using .25-pound tinplate for paint containers.

Metals in Short Supply

NPA told the committee that four of the metals used by the paint industry still are in short supply. The metals are selenium, cobalt, tungsten and molybdenum. Chemicals and chemical compounds still short are:— Paraphenylphenol resins, cobalt salts and driers, copper chemicals, methylene chloride, and selenium compounds. The shortage situation in phthalic anhydride has eased in recent months. Increased production of paraphenylphenol may make it possible to eliminate informal controls on this product by the end of the year, NPA said.

Although imports of cobalt coming from the Belgian Congo have improved in recent months, the increased supplies are being diverted to the national stockpile and little improvement in the availability of cobalt and cobalt compounds can be hoped for at the present time, the committee was told.

The committee recommended to NPA that section 5 of schedule 2 in the cobalt order M-80 be eliminated. This section restricts the use of cobalt as a drier in exterior paints and its elimination would permit the paint manufacturers to select the products in which they might use cobalt driers.

Phila. Rendering Firms Indicted in Antitrust Suit

A federal grand jury at Philadelphia returned an indictment September 1 charging seven corporations and nine individuals with conspiring to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in the rendering industry in the Philadelphia area, it was announced by the Department of Justice.

The defendants, who purchase approximately 90 percent of the rendering material collected in the Philadelphia area, were alleged to have agreed upon the prices to be paid for the purchase from suppliers and to have agreed not to solicit business from the customers of other renderers.

It was further charged that the defendants agreed to prevent any person from entering the rendering business and to force other renderers out of business in the Philadelphia area. Named as defendants were the following:—

Baugh & Sons Company, Philadelphia; Enterprise Animal Oil Company, Philadelphia, and William J. Smith, its president; Enterprise Tallow & Grease Company, Philadelphia; Keystone Rendering Company, Philadelphia, Adolf Klein, its president, and Frank Auerbach, its office manager; Mutual Rendering Company, Philadelphia, Harry Sage, its president, and Robert C. Sage, its secretary-treasurer; Van Iderstine Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, and John F. Moran, general manager of its M. L. Shoemaker Company Division in Philadelphia; Francis X. Smith, partner in American Rendering Company, Delaware County, Pa.; Robert E. Smith, partner, Independent Rendering Company, Philadelphia, and J. Leon Mealey, doing business as P. Mealey & Sons, Gloucester, N. J.

Controlled Material Quotas Slated for First Quarter

Allocations of controlled materials for the first quarter of 1953 were announced last week by the National Production Authority. In general, most non-defense industries will receive approximately the same allotments of copper and aluminum as in the fourth quarter of this year, but only three-fourths of the steel.

This was not true in the case of the chemical industry, however. Its steel allocations for the first three months of next year were reduced to 159 tons from 213 tons in the fourth quarter and 441 tons in the third quarter. (This steel is that used in chemical processing, not construction work.) The copper allotment was set at 1,654,000 pounds, as against 1,777,000 pounds in the fourth quarter, and the aluminum allocation is 372,000 pounds compared with 832,000 pounds in the fourth quarter.

NPA said as a general rule that where the first quarter allotments of copper and aluminum were reduced below the fourth quarter it was because the requirements for these metals depended upon the availability of steel. The supply of copper products available for distribution in the first three months next year was estimated by the agency at 1,369,000,000 pounds, or about the same as in the third quarter. Supplies of aluminum were estimated at 696,000,000 pounds, exclusive of 13,000,000 pounds of aluminum powders and foil which have been decontrolled.

AEC Increases Committee Of Reviewers to 6 Members

The Atomic Energy Commission's committee of senior reviewers has been increased from four to six members to meet the expanding scope of the AEC's technical activities, including engineering. The committee was originally established six years ago to advise the commission on the classification and declassification of scientific and technical information.

Two members of the former committee were appointed to the new committee and four new members have been added. The new committee members are:—Dr. R. H. Crist, director of physical research, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company plant, Charleston, W. Va.; Dr. J. R. Richardson, associate professor of physics, University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. Thomas B. Drew, head of the department of chemical engineering, Columbia University, New York, and Dr. John P. Howe, head of the metals division, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y. The members of the former committee, who have been reappointed are:—Dr. Warren C. Johnson, associate dean of the physical sciences, University of Chicago, and Dr. J. M. B. Kellogg, division leader, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

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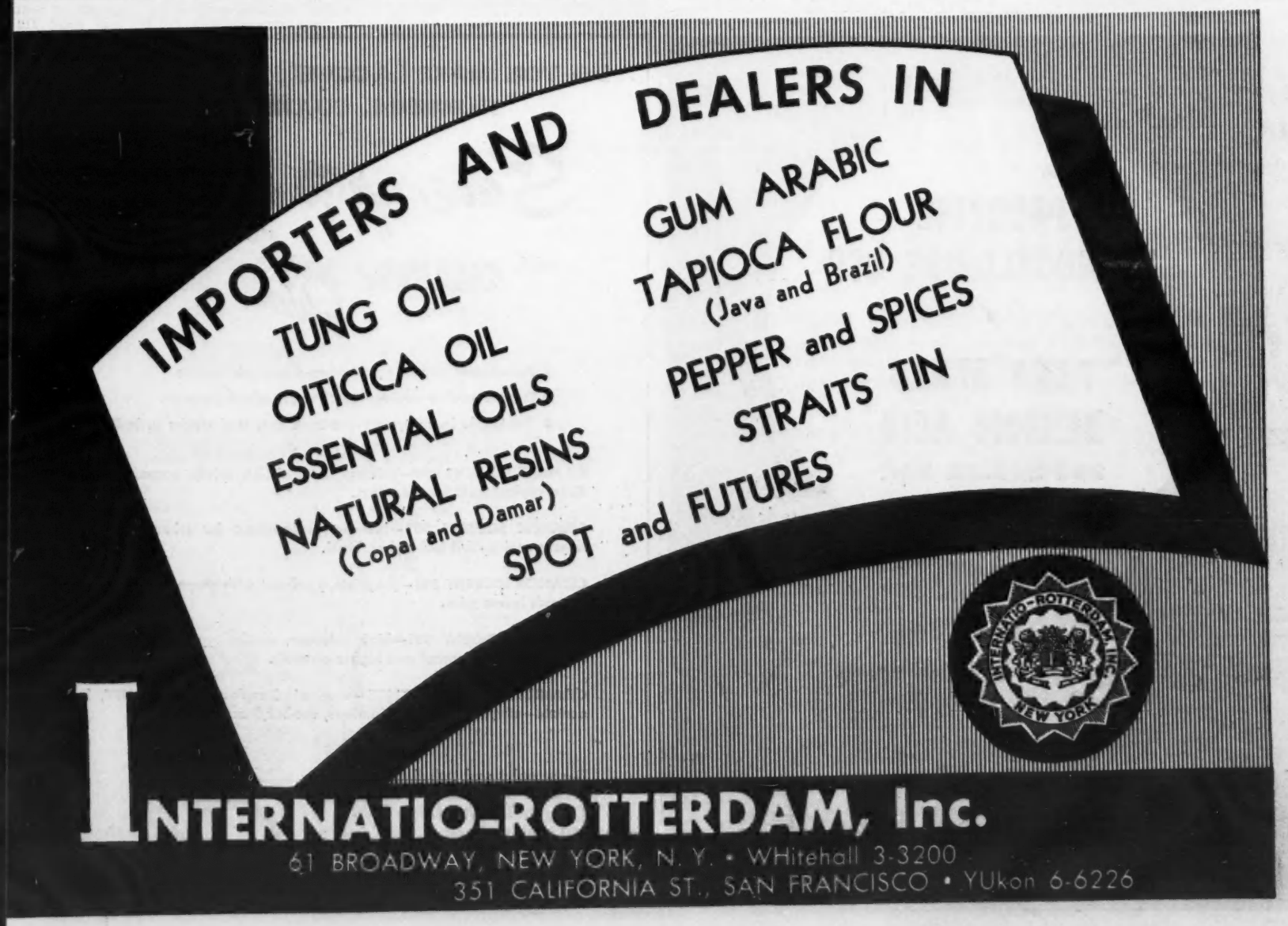

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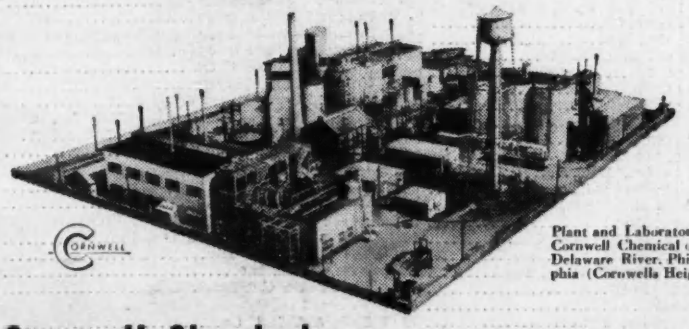

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